

1.8

H.M. 5.





A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

BY

THE REV. PAUL O'BRIEN.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY H. FITZPATRICK, 4, CAPEL-STREET,

Printer and Bookseller to the R. C. Coll. Maynooth.

1809.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

Buick



LAURISTON CASTLE
LIBRARY ACCESSION

236

TO THE
LOVERS OF IRISH LITERATURE.



THREE years have elapsed since the Manuscript Copy of the following work was delivered to me by the Rev. Doctor O'BRIEN, the Irish Professor in the College of Maynooth: All necessary arrangements were then made for its being immediately committed to press; nay, so certain was I of being enabled in a short time to gratify the under-graduates of Maynooth, for whose particular use it was originally designed, and the lovers of Irish literature in general, that I actually announced, in my Catalogue, its speedy publication. All these dispositions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the interference of another work of indispensable necessity, and of peculiar difficulty in the execution, in which I had previously engaged. Thus was I, until the present time, prevented from the publication of the *IRISH GRAMMAR*, a work in the publishing of which I considered my ambition somewhat flattered, by being employed, even as an humble instrument, for facilitating the acquirement of the long-neglected, yet venerable language of my forefathers; a language which has the singular advantage of surviving centuries of discouragement, and being now acknowledged by
philologers

philologers as the purest branch of the Celtic now in existence, and the matricular tongue of the Greek, Latin, and other European dialects.

With a reflecting public, whose good opinion it has ever been my most earnest wish to cultivate, these considerations will, I flatter myself, apologize for the delay thus unintentionally occasioned to the publication of the *Irish Grammar*, a delay which even militated against my interest, as, from the repeated demands made for the book since first advertised, I am fully convinced that the whole impression would have been long since sold off, and that, previously to the printing or publishing of two other works of the same description which have been edited in this city within these twelve months past.

Notwithstanding the diligence used for the prevention of typographical errors, by a Gentleman to whom the Author committed the care of its revision, a task for which he is eminently qualified, I have, however, to entreat indulgence for some mistakes which escaped our vigilance. The most material of these, especially such as affect the author's meaning, are particularly noticed in the table of Errata, subjoined to the work.

I remain, with great respect,

Your most obliged

And devoted servant,

Dublin,
August, 1809,

H. FITZPATRICK.

INTRODUCTION.



IT is not my intention in the following sheets to enter into any learned disquisitions, or remote historical researches, concerning the antiquity or the original structure of the Irish language, as that task has been already performed by a gentleman who, like Pythagoras of old, left his native land to visit the seat of ancient learning, and recover the wisdom of former days. Mine is an humble province ; to exhibit our native language in its present form, and unfold its various grammatical analogies ; to conduct the curious to that venerable edifice, once the mansion of genius and science, and still, after the lapse of centuries, and a long succession of tempestuous seasons, exhibiting proofs of its ancient grandeur ; and to introduce them to those sons of harmony whose animating songs resounded through the halls of their chiefs, and roused them to battle, or soothed them with the praises of their past achievements. Such is the account handed down to us of those celebrated bards, and such were the

the powers of a language that enabled them to excite or compose, at will, the passions of men : and indeed even now those who understand it well, discover in it a softness and an energy that they would seek for in vain in more modern languages.

To rest it on the basis of Grammar, and thereby facilitate the acquisition of it to learners, I have undertaken the present work. How far I have succeeded, those who are skilled in the language will be the best judges. I have used my best endeavours to render the book as complete as possible ; it contains a scale of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, collated with corresponding English sounds, and the various powers of the consonants are pointed out, to render their pronunciation more easy to the learner. It also contains a general table of all the terminations of Substantives, in their principal cases ; Adjectives with their comparisons, in their most simple and complicated forms ; the different kinds of Verbs, with their various inflections ; Grammatical Terms, ancient and modern ; Syntax, Abbreviations, an explication of the Alphabet, Druidical characters, &c.

To complete the course of instruction in the language three things would be requisite, in addition to the Grammar ; a Book of Exercises, to reduce to practice the rules delivered in the Grammar, and to teach the application of them to the different cases that may occur. A Book of Dialogues, in familiar but correct language. And finally, an Irish Dictionary ;
this

this last the most important of the three. A Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary has been already executed by General Vallancey, the gentleman alluded to above; and a Dictionary is advertised to be published immediately by the author of a Grammar of the Gaelic Language, lately published in Dublin.

Should my endeavours, at any future period, be thought useful towards the accomplishment of what remains, I shall decline no labour to that effect; and, on the other hand, should the present work be neglected, I may indeed feel some regret at seeing a favourite purpose defeated, but shall console myself with the consciousness of having meant well; nor shall any abject pride or affected refinement teach me to blush at my attachment to the language of my forefathers, whose memory and whose virtues I shall ever revere, in the only memorial that remains to us of them.

íodla ag gríosad clañ a cum
léis labra sinctor ari srán ínm.

Ceirdim tú, a mhuallach na n'oruas,
ól íár-ílioct 'eibhí na ttrómíluas;
Ón tán gur éiríon ne aoir mo blas,
Do dealaí uaimfe buí ccaom-ghas?

Fneagair m'aitéar, a ChOMNRLCHT éas,
Na mbeoil-bíí éactac mag buan-blaídh;
Gar gluaí na rtaíta énuas bair rean,
Fa Chnurlach na mheibhe na nuail-glean?

Ól-éan ulladh, na n'gleo-lar cém,
Chleact tionol eamhírl fa éatpém,
Nar élaon na píaí duair do lúadh,
Tar-ghéar éuraidh na ccaob-puadh?

ól lúigheí nuadh-glár, rnuadhreach áil,
Fuair lias na éigre do choimhail;
Nar éirgear reair gach airde rí,
Óhídh tTeamair áibreach na n'áiríu-ríg?

Ὄδο χηριοῖδῃ, μο χηλιαῖ, μο χημ, μο χηνάμ,
 Ὄδο μορφῇ, μο ταοῖ, μο τεάδ, μο λάμ,
 Ὄδο ἐογ, μο ἐέμ, μο λέμ, μο νεαρτ,
 Ὄδο λεηνάμ ἑαοοδ-ἑυτὰς γαομ-ἑεαρτ.

Ὄδε ἑυμ ἐμετῇ,—ἱ μο λαβῆα ἑμῇ,
 Ὄδε μ'υαίλε, αἱ μᾶμπαμ ἡ αοιβῇ;
 Σῦδ γεαν ἑυτ εἰλῇ, μῖαν-μῖλ βαίρδ,
 Ὄδε ἡδοῦαμ ἐάγα ἑαμ ἀναίρδ!!!

Εὐομ μο ἐαν-ἑυλγᾶ, α πῖομ ἐλαῇ,
 Ὄδε εἰμ-βλιοῦτ, ἀργαῖδ, τοῦτ, ἀνδραῇ;
 ἱ τῖμ ἑαν τλαῦτ, ἑαν μεαῦτ, ἑαν πεῖλε,
 Πὰς τερῇμ τρεαῖδ αομ Ὄδαταμ ἐέλε.

THE ANCIENT ALPHABET.

The bobel-loč of Forchern, as given by Gen. Vallancey.		The bobel-ločh of Forchern, from an old copy of the upricept.		b̄it-l̄r̄f-mon. from the Book of Leacan.	
Name.	Letter.	Names.	Letters.	Names.	Letters.
bobel	b	bobel	b	beit̄	b
ločh	l	loč	l	l̄r̄f	l
foraṇ	f	foraṇ	f	feap̄a	f
ḡalia	ḡ	ḡaliač	ḡ	ḡail	ḡ
nabḡadon	n	nabḡadon	n	mon	n
ḡia	h	h̄puač	h	huač	h
daibioč	δ	dauič	δ	δ̄r̄p̄	δ
zalmon	τ	zalemon	τ	tiḡe	τ
caoi	c	caṇ	c	coll	c
cailep	q	qualep	q	queip̄t	q
moṇia	m	moṇet̄	m	m̄r̄n	m
ḡač	ḡ	ḡač	ḡ	ḡont	ḡ
ḡoimep̄	ḡ	ḡoimep̄	ḡ	ḡeodal	ḡ
ḡōr̄r̄	ḡ	ḡr̄u	ḡ	pet̄boc	p
ḡr̄ben	ḡ	ḡuben	ḡ	ḡr̄p̄aif	ḡ
acab	a	acab	a	ḡr̄f	ḡ
oḡe	o	oḡe	o	ailm̄	a
ḡia	u	uṇiač	u	oṇ	o
eḡu	e	et̄p̄ociuḡ	e	uḡ	u
iaicim̄	i	īmelcuḡ	i	eaḡaḡ	e
eut̄p̄oḡiuḡ	eu	eḡu	ea	iḡo	i
oiḡḡonoiḡ	oi	oiḡmoḡ	oe	eaḡaḡ	ea
ḡmealcaḡ	ḡ	iudom̄uḡ	ḡ	oiḡ	oi
iudom̄uḡ	io	iaicim̄	ia	ḡilean	ḡ
aop̄raim̄	ao	aif̄rim̄	ae	ip̄hm̄	io
				am̄ancoll	ae

By deducting from the beit̄-l̄r̄f-mon, of the *Book of Leacan*, the five Diphthongs, and the letters q, ḡ, and ḡ, which are reckoned superfluous, the following eighteen simple Elements remain, which form the modern Irish Alphabet.

OF

THE MODERN ALPHABET. (5.)

Form.			Corresponding		Names.	
Cap.	small.		English letters.		Irish.	Engl.
A	a	a	A	a	ailm	ailm
B	b	b	B	b	beith	beith
C	c	c	C	c	coll	coll
D	d	d	D	d	duir	duir
E	e	e	E	e	eadha	eadha
F	f	f	F	f	fearan	fearan
G	g	g	G	g	gort	gort
I	i	i	I	i	iogha	iogha
L	l	l	L	l	luis	luis
M	m	m	M	m	muin	muin
N	n	n	N	n	nuin	nuin
O	o	o	O	o	oir	oir
P	p	p	P	p	peith	peith
R	r	r	R	r	ruis	ruis
S	s	s	S	s	suil	suil
T	t	t	T	t	teine	teine
U	u	u	U	u	ur	ur
H	h	h	H	h	uath	uath

These

These letters are divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants ; which are again subdivided into *broad* and *slender* vowels, and *mutable* and *immutable* consonants. The broad vowels are α , o , u ; the slender vowels are e , i . The mutable consonants are nine in number, *viz* b , c , δ , f , g , m , p , r , τ ; the immutable consonants are three, *viz*. l , n , μ . The mutable consonants are so called, because, by placing a mark of aspiration over them, thus b^h , c^h , &c. or writing the aspirate h after them, thus bh , ch , &c. they lose their primitive sound ; and some of them, in certain situations, are altogether suppressed or obliterated.

THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

Quantity.	Corresponding English sounds.	Irish examples.
1. α long and broad	as a in call	$b\acute{a}n$, white
2. α long and slender	nearly as i in fine	$\alpha\delta a\mu c$, a horn
3. α short and broad	as a in what	$ma\mu\tau$, a beef
4. α short and slender.	as a in can	$b\mu a\tau$, a garment
5. α obscure	as a in funeral	$bea\mu la$, language
1. e long	as e in there	$\acute{e}n$, a bird
2. e short	as e in egg	$\acute{e}l$, strife
3. e obscure,	as e in ble	$\acute{e}illte$, folded
1. i long	as ie in field	$i\mu$, butter
2. i short	as i in pin	$mi\mu$, an island
1. o long	as o in bone	$\acute{o}\mu$, gold

1. o long

Quantity.	Engl. sounds.	Irish examples.
2. o short	as <i>u</i> in buck	ḡtoc, a trumpet
1. u long	as <i>u</i> in true	ḡn, green
2. u short	as <i>u</i> in put	ucco, the breast

Vowels are never written double, nor are they ever quiescent at the end of a word

OF THE MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants, in their primitive or unaspirated state, are pronounced nearly like their corresponding English letters, thus :

Irish letters.	English letters and examples.	Irish examples.
<i>b</i> as	<i>b</i> in bay	bán, white
<i>c</i>	<i>c</i> in call	cat, battle
<i>ð</i> thick	<i>th</i> in there	dam, an ox
<i>ð</i> liquid	<i>d</i> in gordian	deine, alms
<i>f</i>	<i>f</i> in fat	fail, a ring
<i>g</i>	<i>g</i> in gall	gadaiwe, a thief
<i>m</i>	<i>m</i> in mother	moé, early
<i>p</i>	<i>p</i> in pawn	paiste, a child
<i>ḡ</i>	<i>s</i> in son	ḡoláir, comfort
<i>ḡ</i>	<i>sh</i> in shine	ḡearc, love
<i>ḡ</i>	<i>th</i> in thumb	toḡ, a wave.

ASPIRATED MUTABLES.

b.

When *b*, at the beginning of words is followed by a small vowel, or when it terminates a word, it

it generally sounds as the English *v*; thus, beirim, *I give*; fearb, *bitter*; but when in the beginning of words it is followed by a broad vowel, or when it falls in the middle of words, it is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w*; thus, buailir *I struck*; gaba, *a smith*; gabar, *a goat*; are pronounced by different people as if written Vuailir or Wuailir; gava; or gawa; gavar or gawar. (6).

é:

If é, in the beginning of words be followed by a broad vowel; or when it terminates a word preceded by a broad vowel; or when it falls in the middle of polysyllabic words; it has a guttural sound, like *gh*, in the word *Lough* as formerly pronounced in Ireland; thus éualar *I heard*; eac, *a horse*; neactaire, *a law-giver*. But when followed in the beginning of a word by a slender vowel, or when terminating a word it is preceded by a slender vowel, then it loses its guttural sound, and is only distinguished by a strong aspiration; as éiread *I shall see*; eir horses.

ö.

When followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word, has a deep guttural sound, for which there is no equivalent in the English language; ö, in mo öáid, *my father*, may perhaps be represented by the strong guttural sound of *gh*. When in the beginning of a word it is followed by a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word by any vowel, it is then sounded as *y*; as in dearcas, *I viewed*; adarc, *a horn*. When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, or when

it terminates a word, it is either silent or sounded as a weak aspirate; thus, it is mute in αῖβαλ, *great*; and aspirate in πλεᾶς, *a banquet*. (7).

ῑ.

This letter in any situation is only an aspirate. It is never used but in the beginning of simple words, and in the initials of the second parts of compounds, and then the following vowel is pronounced strong; as, αἷ ῑῖλ, *the blood*; pronounced αἷ ῖλ, *Com-ῑῖλ, Consanguinity*.

ῑ̇.

This letter has two sounds; the first is a deep guttural, and occurs when it is followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word; as ῑοναῖ *I wounded*. The second sound is like the English *y*, in *youth*; as, ῑεαῖαῖ, *I have cut*; in the middle or end of words it quite loses its sound; as ῑῑεαῖον, *a weaver*; τιῑ *a house*. (8).

ῑι

Has two sounds. When it precedes a broad vowel in the beginning or middle of a word, it is pronounced as *v*, or *w*; as in the words μοῖλας, *my praise*; ῑάμῑη, *a calf*; pronounced *vola*, or *wola*; *gavuin*, or *gawin*. When it comes before a slender vowel, either in the beginning or middle of a word, or when it terminates a word, it is always sounded as *v*; thus, μοῖεῖρ, *my finger*; δεῖμῑν, *certain*; λῑῑμ, *a hand*; are pronounced as *veur*, *deivin*, *lawv*.

ῑ̇. Before

p

Before either broad or slender vowels sounds as *f*; as *mó páirde*, my chi'd, pronounced *faisde*; *phéacηgear*, I have sinned, pronounced *feacuigh-eas*.

ĩ

In any situation is only sounded as *h*; thus *mó ĩ ĩl*, my eye, is pronounced *hoo-il*.

č

In like manner is pronounced as *h* alone; as *mó čoil*, my will.

OF THE IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, *n*, *η*, are called *immutables*, because they never suffer either aspiration or eclipsis.

l

Has two sounds; the simple and the liquid; the simple sound is the same as the English *l* in the word *leap*; as *lá* a day; the liquid sound is like the last *l* in the word *million*: as *leac* a stone.

η

Has likewise two sounds; first like *n* in the English word *never*, as *namad*, an enemy. Secondly like *n* in *news*; as *neart*, strength. At the end of words it is sometimes written double, and then is pronounced strong; as in *ceann*, a head; *lann*, a sword; *conn*, reason, &c.

η, singly

r.

Singly has two sounds, the first of which is like the English *r*, in road, brand, far, &c. as *rañ*, a verse, *feær*, a man, &c. The second sound is like *r* in clarion, as *a reim*, her course. It is sometimes written double, as *baarraç*, tow; *eaar*, a champion; and is then strongly pronounced, with a longer dwelling on the sound of *r* than if it were written singly.

These immutables at the beginning of words which have a reference either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things, of the plural number, are pronounced double. Thus *a lam*, her hand; *a leabair*, their books; *a naire*, her shame; *a neart*, their strength; *a reim*, her course; *a raðarc*, their view; are pronounced as if written *a llam*, *a lleabair*, *a nnair*, *a neart*, *a rreim*, *a rraðarc*.

nd is sometimes written for *ñ*, as *ceand* for *ceañ*.

When *ð* comes before *n* in the same word, it loses its own sound, and adopts that of another *n*; thus *an feær ceaðna*, the same man, is pronounced as if written *an feær ceanna*.

When *l* and *n* are joined together in the same word, the *n* loses its own sound and takes that of *l*; thus *eireinge na colna*, the resurrection of the flesh, is pronounced as if written *eireinge na colla*.

Some authors assert that *h* is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (·); thus *b*, *c*, *o*, &c. may be written for *bh*, *ch*, *oh*, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their

C

works;

works; but this omission is by no means defensible; for, in the Genitive Cases of all Nouns of the Feminine gender whose initial is a vowel, the letter *h*, is as forcibly expressed as in the English words *have*, *h ll*, &c. Example; *a headan*, *her face*; *a hainḡiḡa*, *her silver* &c.

The character *ng* or *ngeda*, has a sound peculiar to itself, which can only be learned by the ear. The sound of *ng*, in the English words *long*, *king*, &c. has some faint resemblance to it, but the Irish *ng* is sounded more nasal. When it occurs in the middle of words as in *teanḡa*, *a tongue*; *camḡean*, *a confederacy*; &c. it must not be pronounced as if written *teaḡ-a*, *cam-ḡean*, but as *tea-ng-a*, *cai-ng-ea*, &c.

OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

No letter, whether vowel or consonant, is ever written double except the following :

cc, used in the beginning of words, sounds as *g*; example, *a cceaḡ*, *their chief*, *a cclann*, *their children*.

ll, in the middle or end of words, as *ballán*, *a shell*, *ḡall*, *blind*.

nn, in the middle and end of words, as *ceannḡa*, *mild*, *lann*, *a sword*.

pp, in the beginning of words; as *aḡ ppeaḡ*, *our pen*, written for *aḡ bpeaḡ*.

rr, in the middle and end of words; as *carraḡán*, *a reaping hook*, *barra*, *the top*.

tt, in the beginning of words; as *aḡ ttḡearna*, *our Lord*.

THE

THE SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
æ always long	ay in say	lae, of a day; nae, time, or Moon.
1. ai long	w in Lawn	taím, rumour; cáim, a Fine. (9.)
2. ai short	i in king	angeal an Angel.
ao always long	ea bear	raon, cheap; daon, of value.
aoi long	ea fear near	caom, tender; maom, wealth.
1. ea long	a care	gméar a Blackberry.
2. ea short	a art	ceart right.
3. ea short	e leg	beag little.
4. ea ob- scure		gineas stretching out.
1. ei long	ei feign	deinec, alms,
2. ei short	e egg	neic sell.
1. eo long	yeo yeo- man	ceól, a song.
2. eo long	o mole	eóluí, Knowledge.
(stress on o)		
eo short	you young	deoc, a Drink.
eoí always long	sounds as two syllables feo-il	feoil, Flesh, treoir, vi- gour.
1. eu long	as two syl- lables	feuc, Behold, pro- nounced fe-ué.

Remarks.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
2. eu long	ay Mayor	meur, a Finger.
1a always long	ie pier	ḡrian, the Sun. (9)
1a1 always long	yea year	iaiceann. the Pole of the head.
1. io long	ee keen	ḡion, Wine.
2. io short	i kill	biolar, Cresses.
1. u long	u fume	cíunaḡ, Silence.
2. u short	you young	ḡluic, wet, tuic thick.
1ḡ always long	as two syllables like ue in fuel	Cium, meek.
1. oi long stress on o	as ow in slow	cóir, Just.
2. oi short	ea in thread	oide a teacher.
1. oi short	ui in quill	toil, the Will.
2, oi long (stress on i)	i in mile	coillte, Woods.
3. oi long	ee in bee	croide, a Heart.
ua always long	ou in pour	ḡuar, Cold. (9)
1. ḡ long	sounds as two syllables, <i>soo-il</i>	ḡḡl, an Eye; ḡḡl Desire Hope.
3. ḡ long	uee in queen	bḡe yellow.
2. ḡ short	ui in quill	ḡḡl, Blood; cḡl, a Fly.
ua1 always long	sounds as two syllables, <i>doo-ain</i>	ḡuam, Poems, ḡuam, Gloom, grief &c.

The long vowels and diphthongs, are distinguished from the short, by a diagonal stroke from right

right to left, drawn over them ('), the short having none ; thus $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\rho$, grass ; $\phi\epsilon\alpha\rho$, a man ; $m\acute{\iota}\eta$, fine ; $m\eta$, meal.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

		Examples.	To be read.
m	Eclipse.	b in $b\rho\acute{o}\eta$, sorrow	$\alpha\rho$ $m\rho\acute{o}\eta$, our sorrow
δ		c $c\acute{u}\alpha\rho\tau$, a visit	$\alpha\rho$ $\delta c\acute{u}\alpha\rho\tau$, our visit
η		d $d\eta\lambda$, desire	$\alpha\rho$ $\eta d\eta\lambda$, our desire
b		f $f\eta\lambda$, blood	$\alpha\rho$ $b f\eta\lambda$, our blood
η		δ $\delta\acute{u}\alpha\rho$, danger	$\alpha\rho$, $\eta\delta\acute{u}\alpha\rho$, our danger
b		p $p\acute{\alpha}\rho\delta\epsilon$, a child	$\alpha\rho$ $b p\acute{\alpha}\rho\delta\epsilon$, our child
τ		γ $\gamma\lambda\alpha\tau$, a rod	$\alpha\eta$ $\tau\gamma\lambda\alpha\tau$, the rod
δ		τ $\tau\acute{\iota}\rho$, a country	$\alpha\rho$ $\delta\tau\acute{\iota}\rho$, our country

When b eclipses f , followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as v , and sometimes as w ; as $\alpha\rho$ $b f\eta\lambda$, our blood, pronounced $\alpha\rho$ $v\eta\lambda$, or $\alpha\rho$ $w\eta\lambda$; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like v as $\alpha\rho$ $b\phi\eta\rho$, our men, pronounced $\alpha\rho$ $v\eta\rho$.

When

When ζ is eclipsed by n , it is never entirely mute, but always retains a sharp or half sound, as $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\zeta\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma$, our danger,. Also when ζ goes before n , the latter retains a half sound ; as $\zeta\eta\alpha\tau$, usual, &c. (10)

There is no simple sound in the English language by which these can be exemplified.

γ When a possessive and having the pronoun prefixed is never eclipsed, but is mutable in the genitive singular only, as $m\acute{o}$ $\gamma\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\tau$, my rod, $m\acute{o}$ $\gamma\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$, of my rod. But it is always eclipsed by τ , in the dative and ablative cases, singular, and whenever the article is expressed according to the gender of the noun. See Syntax.

These Eclipses take place in the Dative and Ablative cases of Nouns Singular with prepositions and in the Genitive Plural. See Syntax.

In verbs, they are used in interrogatives, participles of the past tense, and in the conditional mood ; as will appear when treating of verbs.

Those primitive consorants can never be omitted in their proper places, no more than the English can reject g in $gnat$, $gnaw$; or k in $know$, $knot$, $knell$, &c. tho' entirely silent ; as then their meaning (if any they would have) would become entirely different.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are nine parts of Speech in the Irish language,

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Article, | 4 Verb, | 7 Conjunction, |
| 2 Noun, | 5 Participle, | 8 Preposition, |
| 3 Pronoun, | 6 Adverb, | 9 Interjection. |

OF

OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS INFLECTIONS.

There is but one *radical Article* (*an*), corresponding to the English definite Article *the*. It never varies in any Case of the singular Number, except in Nouns of the feminine gender, and then it becomes *na*, in the genitive Case only. In *all* the Cases of the Plural Number, it is *na*, except in the genitive of Nouns beginning with a vowel, or with the influenced letters *ð* and *g*; and then it becomes *nan*, but the last *n* is generally coalesced with the initial letter of the Noun; as, *na mǵin* of the Daughters, *na nDeoð*, of the Drinks, *na nġort*, of the Gardens &c. The Article it thus declined. (11)

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nominative</i> <i>an</i> ; Masc. and Fem.	<i>Nom</i> <i>na</i> ; Masc. and Fem.
<i>Genitive</i> <i>an</i> ; Masc. <i>na</i> Fem.	<i>Gen.</i> <i>na</i> or <i>nan</i> .
<i>Dative</i> <i>an</i> .	<i>Dat.</i> <i>na</i> .
<i>Accusative</i> <i>an</i> .	<i>Acc.</i> <i>na</i> .
<i>Vocative</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
<i>Ablative</i> <i>an</i> .	<i>Abl.</i> <i>na</i> .

OF NOUNS.

The ancient Irish never inflected their Nouns by *terminations*, but by *Initials*; as appears from an old Manuscript (*peimēnuðræt callam*. Kilian's Miscellaneous Collection) transcribed by *Ruad̃raġ*
O' Keod̃aġ

O Rodaſg Anno 1416; forming the variations of their Cases by the genitive of the Article an. and its variations; thus, all Nouns, whose Genitives begin with vowels are of the *first Declension*.

Example I.

Singular.	Plurular.
Nom. ałt a joint,	Nom. na ħaıłt the joints,
Gen. an aıłt of a joint,	Gen. na nalt of the joints.

Example II.

Nom. ınſm a Daughter,	Nom. na ħınſmaća the Daughters,
Gen. na ħınſme of a Daughter,	Gen. na nınſm of the Daughters.

When a Noun begins with a vowel in the Genitive Singular, it takes *n* before it in the Genitive Plural, after the article, as above.

Second Declension.

All Nouns, whose primitive Consonants in the genitive Singular retain their natural sounds are of this Declension.

Example :

Nom. Cluay an Ear,	Nom. Cluaya Ears
Gen. na Cluaye of the Ear.	Gen. na ſcluay of the Ears.

Third

Third Declension.

All Nouns whose initial consonants require aspiration in the genitive singular are of the third declension.

Example.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>cpaṇ</i> , a tree.	Nom. <i>cpaṇ</i> , trees.
Gen. <i>an ḥcpaṇ</i> , of the tree.	Gen. <i>na ḡcpaṇ</i> , of trees.

As a Noun, in its different cases, cannot be declined in a satisfactory manner without the aid of Pronouns and Prepositions, I have only noticed above the nominative and genitive cases, pertaining to the Article.

Genders.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The distinction of genders is known by the genitive singular of the Article, and its variations : for *an* in the genitive is the determinate sign of the masculine gender, and *na* of the feminine, whilst *a* as a pronominal variation is common to both.

Example.

Mas. *ceaṇ an ḡr*, the head of the man.

Fem. *ceaṇ na mna*, the head of the woman.

Com. { *ceaṇ a buacail*, the boy's head.
 ḥceaṇ a ḥcailm, the girl's head.

Tho' *a* is often used for *an*, yet there is this difference ; that *an* always renders its subsequent Noun emphatic, and *a* its preceding Noun ; as *ceaṇ a maṇcaig*, the horseman's head ; *ceaṇ an maṇcaig*, the head of the horseman, &c.

If a Substantive in the genitive case, begins with a vowel, it requires *h* to be written and

strongly pronounced before it, in the feminine gender ; but the vowel retains its natural sound in the masculine ; as, τὰὸς δεὰς ἡ εἰς αὐτὸν, the right side of *her* face ; τὰὸς δεὰς ἡ εἰς αὐτὸν, the right side of *his* face.

The masculines beginning with the immutables λ, ν, ρ. are distinguished from the feminines by sound only. When any of these three letters happen to be the initial of a Noun masculine, it must be pronounced as single ; but in Nouns of the feminine gender beginning with any of these letters they must be pronounced as if written double ; thus ἡ λᾶν, ἡ νᾶν, ἡ ρᾶν, are written the same way in both genders, but they are pronounced differently ; ἡ λᾶν, her hand ; ἡ νᾶν, her shame ; ἡ ρᾶν, her course ; must be pronounced αλλᾶν, ἀννᾶν, ἀρρᾶν ; but ὁ λᾶν, his hand ; ὁ νᾶν, his shame ; ὁ ρᾶν, his course, must be pronounced with the simple sound of the initial letters of each word.

All proper names of men are of the masculine gender, as Οὐμνᾶν, Donald ; Δερμᾶν, Dermot, &c. All names common to men alone are masculine, as ῥᾶν, a priest ; λᾶν a champion. &c. as are likewise all nouns signifying males, as ῥᾶν, a man ; τᾶν, a bull, &c.

Some Nouns which properly belong to the female sex take the masculine article before them, as ὁ ἡ εἰς αὐτὸν, of the maid, &c. To these may be added all derivative Nouns ending in ᾶν, εᾶν, ἴν, ἐν, as they are of the masculine and feminine gender.

All proper names of countries, &c. are of the feminine gender, as εἰς, Ireland ; ἄλᾶ, Scotland, &c.

All proper names of women are of the feminine gender, as μᾶν, Mary, &c.

All

All common names of women are of the feminine gender, as $\gamma\mu\mu$, a kinswoman, &c

All Nouns whose diminutives end in $o\zeta$ or $eo\zeta$ are of the feminine gender, as $\delta\eta\lambda eo\zeta$, a little leaf, &c.

Of Numbers.

Some imagined that this language had three numbers, (as in Greek) from this consideration, that in declining a Noun of number they found its first form different from its second, and its second different from its third; hence (say they) there must be three numbers. Their examples are $co\gamma$, a foot; $capul$, a mare; $cea\eta$, a head; thus $co\gamma$, a foot; δa , $\dot{co}\gamma$, two feet; $\tau\mu$ $\dot{co}\gamma a$, three feet, &c. but δa $\dot{co}\gamma$, ought to be δa $\dot{co}\gamma$, i. e. a foot twice; for δa is expressive of second, twice, couple, or pair; as δo , not δa , in numbers, is two; thus $\acute{a}o\eta$, one; δo , two; $\tau\mu$, three, &c.—This is evident from their manner of calling one eye, $let\grave{c}$ $\gamma\eta l$; one hand, $let\grave{c}$ $l\acute{a}m$, &c. which if literally translated, would be half an eye, half a hand, &c. The only difference between $co\gamma$, δa $\dot{co}\gamma$; $cea\eta$, δa $\dot{cea\eta}$, $capul$, δa $\dot{capul}$, (in regard to the Substantive) is, that if a mutable consonant is its initial, it loses its natural sound; because then the Noun is determinate, and is equally so if expressed by one; as $\acute{a}o\eta$ $\dot{co}\gamma$, one foot; $\acute{a}o\eta$ $\dot{cea\eta}$, one head; $\acute{a}o\eta$ $\dot{capul}$, one mare, &c.—This manner (even as an idiom) is no more censurable than “six foot high, four foot deep,” &c. which is tolerated in English.

THE FORM OF INFLECTED NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first Declension comprises all Nouns beginning with Vowels.

In this Declension, if the *Article* be expressed, all Nouns of the Masculine Gender will require τ prefixed to the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular; but Nouns of the Feminine Gender, will require h prefixed to the Genitive Singular. In the Plural of either Genders, all the Cases require h prefixed, except the Genitive, which requires η.

*Example :**ἑαυαὶ, Cloth, Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an τῆαυαὶ; the Cloth,	na hῆαυαῖς; the Clothes,
<i>Gen.</i> an ἑαυαῖς,	na nῆαυαὶ,
<i>Dat.</i> don or do an ἑαυαὶ,	do an hῆαυαῖαι,
<i>Acc.</i> an τῆαυαὶ,	na hῆαυαῖς,
<i>Voc.</i> (12.)	
<i>Abl.</i> uao an ἑαυαὶ,	uao na hῆαυαῖαι.

ἡγιῖη, a Daughter, Feminine.

<i>Nom.</i> an ἡγιῖη, the Daughter,	na hἡγιῖηαῖα—ῖο, the Daughters,
<i>Gen.</i> na ἡγιῖη,	na ἡγιῖη,
	Singular

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Dat.</i> don mġin	donā h1mġimb,
<i>Acc.</i> an mġin	na h1mġineācā, id,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uāō an mġin	uāō na h1mġimb.

Second Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed, all *Mutable* initial Consonants, except *ɣ*, must be aspirated in the Nominative and Accusative Singular; the Genitive retains its natural power; and if the initial Consonant be of the influenced class, its peculiar eclipsing letter must be prefixed in the dative.

In the plural, the leading Consonant preserves its natural power in all the Cases, except the Genitive in which Case it must be eclipsed, if it be of the influenced Class.

Example :

Clúar; an Ear, Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an clúar, the Ear,	na clúara the Ears,
<i>Gen.</i> na clúaire,	na ġcluáɣ,
<i>Dat.</i> don ġcluáɣ,	donā clúaraib;— cluáɣa,
<i>Acc.</i> an clúar,	na clúara,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> leɣ an ġcluáɣ,	leɣ na clúaraib.

To this Declension belong all Feminine Nouns beginning with the letter *ɣ*, followed by a Vowel or the Immutables *l*, or *μ*. In any of these situations the letter *τ*, must be prefixed
in

in all the Cases of the Singular, except the Genitive, in which Case the *γ* retains natural sound; as it does also in all the Cases of the plural.

γῑῑῑ, an Eye, Feminine.

Plural.	Singular.
<i>Nom.</i> an τῑῑῑ, the Eye,	na ῑῑῑῑ, the Eyes,
<i>Gen.</i> na ῑῑῑῑ,	na ῑῑῑῑ,
<i>Dat.</i> don τῑῑῑῑ,	dona ῑῑῑῑῑῑ—ῑῑῑῑῑ,
<i>Acc.</i> an τῑῑῑῑ,	na ῑῑῑῑῑ,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uad an τῑῑῑῑ,	uad na ῑῑῑῑῑῑ—e.

Third Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed all *Mutable* initial Consonants except *γ*, must be aspirated in the Genitive, but retain their natural power in the Nominative, and Accusative, Singular. In the Dative, and Ablative Singular the initial suffers Eclipses if it be of the influenced class.

In all the cases of the Plural except the Genitive it preserves its natural sound, but in the Genitive it must follow the Dative Singular.

Example :

Caῑῑῑn, a maid, takes the masculine article.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an caῑῑῑn, the maid	na caῑῑῑῑῑ
<i>Gen.</i> a or an caῑῑῑn	na gcaῑῑῑn
<i>Dat.</i> don gcaῑῑῑn	dona caῑῑῑῑῑ
<i>Acc.</i> an caῑῑῑn	na na caῑῑῑῑῑ
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uad an gcaῑῑῑn	uad na caῑῑῑῑῑ

caῑῑῑ

Crān̄, a tree, Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an crān̄, the tree	na crān̄, the trees
<i>Gen.</i> na crān̄	na ḡcrān̄
<i>Dat.</i> don ḡcrān̄	donā crān̄a—crān̄aib
<i>Acc.</i> an crān̄	na crān̄
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uas an ḡcrān̄	uādonā crān̄a—crān̄aib

All Nouns of the masculine gender, whose initial consonant is *γ*, belong to this declension. If the *γ* be followed by a vowel, or by the immutables *l* or *μ*, it preserves its natural sound in the nominative and accusative cases singular; but in the genitive, dative and ablative singular, it requires *τ* prefixed.

In all the cases of the plural it retains its natural sound.

Example :

γaḡart, a priest, Masculine.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> an γaḡart, the priest	na γaḡart
<i>Gen.</i> an τγaḡart	na γaḡart
<i>Dat.</i> don τγaḡart	donā γaḡartaib
<i>Acc.</i> an γaḡart	na γaḡart
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uas an τγaḡart	uas na γaḡartaib.

Nouns beginning with *γ*, followed by the letters, *b, c, d, ḡ, m, n, p, or τ*, never suffer any initial variation in any of the cases.

OF THE DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

As the ablative must always correspond with the dative in each number, it will be sufficient to shew how the dative is formed.

In all regular Nouns the dative singular terminates like the nominative ; but if the article be prefixed, its initial consonant, if of the mutable class, except *γ*, must be governed by its peculiar servile or eclipsing letter ; as *ceañ*, a head, *δον γεceañ* ; *γευάγ*, *δον ηγευάγ* ; *φεαρ*, *δον βφεαρ*, &c. See Syntax.

The dative plural of all Nouns of one syllable is generally like the nominative ; as *να ρη*, the men ; *δονα ρη*, to the men ; *να κοηρ*, *δονα κοηρ*, &c. But a Noun encreasing in the nominative plural, and having its last vowel broad in the nominative Singular will terminate its dative plural in *αιβ* ; as *ερηβα* paws ; *δονα ερubaιβ*, &c. and if the last vowel be slender in the singular the dative plural ends in *ιβ* ; as *γηλε* Eyes ; *δο να γηλιβ* &c. (13.). The initials whether vowels or consonants never differ from their nominatives.

Having hitherto shewn the initial modification of nouns in general, their final variations also are to be found in the following Table.

TABLE

T A B L E

FOR FINDING THE

GENITIVE SINGULAR, THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE PLURAL
OF NOUNS OF EITHER GENDER.

Examples.	Genitive Plural, in	Nominative Plural, in.	The Gen. Sing. ends in.	When the N. S. ends in.
Ab, lord, father, Masc. Scuab, a broom, Fem. Sliab, a mountain, m. Ciab, a lock of hair. f.	ab ab ab ab	ab, -ba a te be, -ab	ab, -a e b-e be	ab ab
	Genitive Singular,	an ab, -a na scuabe an tseib-e na cebe	aba scuaba tseibe cebe-ab	Genitive Plural,
	Nominative Plural,	na nab na scuab na sliab na ciab	ac	

Genitive Plural,

na mac
 na leac
 na maircaic
 na mbeac
 na mbao
 na rnatad

Nominative Plural,

meic
 leacá
 maircaig
 beacá
 báib
 rnatáide

Genitive Singular,

an meic
 na leice
 an maircaig
 na beice
 an báib
 na rnatáide

Examples.

Mac, a son, m.
 Leac, a flag, f.
 Maircaic, a horseman, m.
 Beac, a bee, f.
 Báb, a boat, m.
 Snatad, a needle, f.

Genitive Plural,

ac
 ac
 ac
 ac
 ab
 ab

Nominative Plural,

ic
 a
 ig
 a
 ib
 ide

The Gen. Sing. ends,

ic
 ice
 ig
 ice
 ib
 ide

When the N. S. ends,

ac
 ac
 ab

Genitive Plural,

na mbár
na gclúar
na mbíar
na ríar
na gcar
na gcliar^{en}

Nominative Plural,

bár
clúar
bíar
ríar
car
cliar

Genitive Singular,

an bár
na clúar
an bíar
na ríar
an car
na cliar

Examples

bár, death, m.
Clúar, an ear, f.
bíar, a cloak, m.
ríar, a rod, f.
Car, a battle, m.
Clíar, a hurdle, f.

Genitive Plural,

ar
ar
ar
ar
ar
ar

Nominative Plural,

ir
ar
ir
ar
ar
ar

The Gen. Sing. ends,

ir
ir
ir
ir
ar
ir

When the N. S. ends,

ar
ar
ar
ar

en	in	en	ēn, a bird f.	an	ēom	ηα	nēn
ep	α	an	ἀερ, the sky, m.	an	αερ	na	mbēr
ef	α	an	βερ, rent, m.	an	βερ	na	ley
et	ηε	an	λερ, light, f.	na	λερε	na	bērē
ib	e	an	ρετ, a rush, sinew &c. m.	an	ρετε	na	ngib
ib	e	an	trib, mire, f.	na	tribe	na	δtrib
ic	e	an	trib, a tribe, f.	na	tribe	na	mc
ic	α	an	ic, a remedy, a cure, f.	na	hice	na	mc
ic	α	an	epic, and end, f.	na	epic	na	εpic
ic	e	an	μόδ, a vow, f.	na	móde	na	móde
ib	e	an	búad, victory, f.	na	buada	na	mbuad
ip	α	an	δάφ, a drink, f.	na	dápe	na	nóaf
is	e, ib	an	Capraig, a rock, f.	na	capraig	na	εcapraig
is	e, α	an	τραig, the sea shore, f.	na	τραig, α	na	ετραig
il	α	an	Σηλ, an eye, f.	na	ηule	na	ηul
im	eud, a-ā	an	Cēm, a degree, f.	na	cēme	na	εcēm, -eā
im	αα	an	Preim, a root, f.	na	preime	na	εpreim
in	ib	an	Qηη, the back, f.	na	mηne	na	μηη

Genitive Plural,

na cōip
na načai, -a
na nmpin
na ngeif
na cōipit
na bplatē

Nominative Plural,

cōipō
ačai, ačā
mpinedā
geif
cōipit, -ite
plata

Genitive Singular,

na cōipe
an ačai, -ā
na nmpine
na geife
na cōipite
an plata
na plata }
na plata }

Examples,

Cōip, a Tribe, f.
Ačai, a father, m.
mpin, a damsel, f.
geif, a swan, f.
cōipit, a harp, f.
platē, a prince, m. and f.

Genitive Plural,

ip
ai, -ā
ip
ip
it
it

Nominative Plural,

it
āčā
āčā
ip
it, -ite
ā

The Gen. Sing. ends,

e
ai, -ā
e, -ā
e
e
it, -ā

When the N. S. ends,

ip
ip
ip
it
it

eb	ib	ib	ob	Zob, a beak or bill, m.	an	zob	na	ngob
eb	ibe	a	ob	Pib, a pipe, f.	na	pibe	na	bpiob
	ib	ib	ob	Crob, the wrist, m.	an	croib	na	zcrob
	ibe	a	ob	Craob, a. branch, f.	na	craoibe	na	zcraob
ec	ic	ic	oc	Cnoc, a hill, m.	an	cnoc	na	zcnoc
	ice	a	oc	blonoc, lard, f.	na	blonoca	na	mblonoc
ec	ig, ic	ig, ic	oc	Croc, saffron, m.	an	croig, ic	na	zcroc
	ice	a	oc	Cluc, a stone f.	na	cloice	na	zcloe
eb	ib	ib, a	ob	Fod, a sod. m.	an	foib	na	bpiob
	ibe	a	ob	Saigiod, a dart, f.	na	saigide	na	saigiod
eb	ib	ib	ob	Crob, a dowry or portion, m.	an	croib	na	zcrob
	ibe, a			Siod, peace, f.	na	sioe, oda		
oz	ig	ig	oz	Eaybog, a bishop, m.	an	eayboig	na	neaybog
	ige	ig, a	oz	Canneog, a churn, f.	na	canneoige	na	zcanneog
oz	ig	ig	oz	Laoz, a calf, m.	an	laoig	na	laoz
	ig, a	a	oz	Oz, a virgin, f.	na	hoigse, a	na	noz
ol	il	il	ol	Smol, snuff of a candle, m.	an	ymoil	na	ymol
	e	ic, a	ol	Zeimol, a fetter, f.	na	zeimleac, aca	na	ngeimiol

Genitive Plural,

na lom
na naom
na mbyon
na toon
na rop

op

Nominative Plural,

lomd
naom
byon
toon
rop

Genitive Singular.

na lome
an naom
an byon
na toone
an rop

Examples.

Lom, nakedness, f.
Naom, a saint, m.
Byon, sorrow, m.
Toon, a wave, f.
Sop, a wisp, m.

Genitive Plural,

om
om
on
on
op

Nominative Plural,

a im na a ip

The Gen. Sing. ends,

me
im
m
me
ip

When the N. S. ends,

om
om
on
op

Genitive Plural,

na ndub
na denub
na ngmub
na mbmub
na gcul
na mbacul

Nominative Plural,

duba
tnuba
gmub, -a
bmub
cul, a
bacula

Genitive Singular,

na dube
na tndube, -a
an gmb
an bmb
an cul
na bacule

Examples.

Genitive Plural in,

dub, and ear, f.
tnub, envy, f
gmub, a frown, m.
bmub, a town, m.
cul, a waggon, m.
bacul, a stick, f.

Nominative Plural in,

a
a
ig, -a
a
il, -a
a

The Gen. Sing. ends in,

be
be, -a
ig
ig
il
ile

When the N. S. ends in,

ub
ub
ug
ug
ul

Genitive Plural,

na mbaùb
na btaùg
na rtaùg
na rnaìom

Nominative Plural,

baùb
taùg
rtaùg
rnaìom

Genitive Singular,

na baùbe
an taùg
na rtaùge
na rnaìome

Examples.

baùb, a scold, f.
Taùg, a poet, m.
Scaùg, the gullet, f.
Snaìom, a knot, f.

Genitive Plural,

bùb
bùg
bùg
bim

Nominative Plural,

bùb
bùg
a
ana

The Gen. Sing. ends,

e
bùg
e
e

When the N. S. ends,

bùb
bùg
bim

1b	e -a	a	1b	Scolb, a splinter, m. & f.	na	rcoilb	na	rcoib
1b	ilb	ilb	1b	Coib, a pillar, m.	an	coib	na	gcoib
	e,-a	a	1b	Sealb, a herd, f.	na	reilba	na	realt
1c	ilc	ilc	1c	Falc, a flood, m.	an	faile	na	fpalc
	e	a,-aéa	1c	Crlec, a reed, f.	na	crleá,-aéa	na	gcuile
1g	ilg	ilg	1g	bolg, a bag, m.	an	bolg	na	mbolg
	e	a	1g	Sealg, a chase, f.	na	reilga	na	realtg
1m	ilm, a	ilm,-a	1m	Salm, a psalm, m.	an	railm,-a	na	railm
	e	e	1m	Alm, the palm tree, f.	na	halme	na	nailm
1p	e	aéa	1p	Speilp, a girdle, f.	na	rpeilpeáa	na	rpeilp
	ilp	a	1p	Colp a haunch, f.	an	colpa	na	gcolp
1t	ilt	1t	1t	Alt, a joint, m.	an	aile	na	nalt
	ilte	a	1t	Réalt, a star, f.	na	réalta	na	réalt
nb	nb	1b	nb	leamb, a child, m.	an	leamb	na	leamb
nc	mc	mc	nc	Sponc, a sponge, m.	an	spome	na	spone

Genitive Plural,

an ċumandŋ an ċumandŋ
 na meawŋ na meawŋ
 na nammi na nammi
 na bfoŋb na bfoŋb
 na bfeawb na bfeawb
 na dcaŋb na dcaŋb
 ŋb

Nominative Plural,

cuimandŋ cuimandŋ
 meandŋa meandŋa
 cumma,-dca cumma,-dca
 foŋb foŋb
 feawba feawba
 caŋb caŋb

Genitive Singular,

an cuimandŋ an cuimandŋ
 na meimŋe na meimŋe
 an aimme,-a an aimme,-a
 na camte na camte
 an foŋb an foŋb
 na feŋbe na feŋbe
 an caŋb an caŋb

Examples.

Cuimandŋ, strength, m.
 Qdeandŋ, deceit, f.
 Qlmm, a name, m.
 Camte, a speech, f.
 foŋb, a landlord, m.
 feawb, a pimple, f.
 Caŋb, a bull, m.

Genitive Plural,

ŋŋ ŋŋ ŋm ŋb ŋb ŋb

Nominative Plural,

imŋ a na ŋb a ŋb

The Gen. Sing. ends,

imŋ imŋe e,-a e ŋb ŋbe ŋb

When the N. S. ends,

ŋŋ ŋm ŋc ŋb ŋb

IN the foregoing TABLE, there are no examples given of Nouns terminating in Vowels, because, all regular Nouns of that description, generally terminate the Cases of the Singular number alike.

But as there are several irregular Nouns ending in Vowels, which vary their terminations in some of the cases of the singular, the following examples are given.

Substantives ending in *α*.

λά, a Day, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an <i>λά</i> ,	na <i>laete</i> , <i>laote</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> an <i>laoi</i> , <i>lae</i>	na <i>lá</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> don <i>lá</i> , <i>lo</i>	dona <i>laotib</i> , <i>laetib</i>
<i>Acc.</i> an <i>lá</i>	na <i>laete laote</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> on <i>lá</i>	uas na <i>laotib</i> , <i>laetib</i> .

ῥέαῖρα, a person, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an <i>ῥέαῖρα</i>	na <i>ῥέαῖραῖα</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> na <i>ῥέαῖραῖα</i>	na <i>bῥέαῖρα</i>
<i>Dat.</i> dan <i>bῥέαῖραι</i>	dona <i>ῥέαῖραιῖ</i>
<i>Acc.</i> an <i>ῥέαῖρα</i>	na <i>ῥέαῖραῖα</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> on <i>bῥέαῖραι</i>	uas na <i>bῥέαῖραιῖ</i>

F

Substantives

Substantives ending in *e*.pile, a Poet, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an pile,	na pilis
<i>Gen.</i> an pilis	na bpilis
<i>Dat.</i> do'n bpile	bona bpilisib
<i>Acc.</i> an pile	na pilis
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uas an bpile	uas na bpilris

Cryle, a Vein, *Fem.*

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> an cryle	na cryleana
<i>Gen.</i> na cryleana	na gcryle
<i>Dat.</i> do'n gcryle	do na crylis
<i>Acc.</i> an cryle	na cryleana
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> o'n gcryle	uas na crylis

Substantives ending in *i*.Ri, a King, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an ri	na righe
<i>Gen.</i> an rig, riuig	na ri, rig
<i>Dat.</i> do'n ri, rig	bona rigib
<i>Acc.</i> an ri	na righe
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uas an ri, rig	uas na rigib.

Μῆς, a Month, *Fem.* and *Mas.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> ἀν ἡμ, -μῆ	ἡ μῆς
<i>Gen.</i> ἡ μῆς, ἀν ἡμ	ἡ μῆς, -μῆς
<i>Dat.</i> δο ἀν ἡμ	δοῖα μῆς
<i>Acc.</i> ἀν ἡμ, -μῆ	ἡ μῆς
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> οἷ ἡμ	υἱοῖ ἡ μῆς

Substantives ending in ο.

Οἶκος, a hovel, *Mac.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> ἀν οἶκος	ἡ οἶκοι, -οἶκοις
<i>Gen.</i> ἀν οἶκου	ἡ οἶκου
<i>Dat.</i> δοῖν οἶκου, οἶκῳ	δοῖα οἶκοις, -οἶκοις
<i>Acc.</i> ἀν οἶκος	ἡ οἶκοι, -οἶκοις
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> οἷ ἡ οἶκου	υἱοῖ ἡ οἶκοις, -οἶκοις

Βό, a Cow, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> ἀν βό	ἡ βᾶ, βᾶι
<i>Gen.</i> ἡ βό	ἡ βῶ
<i>Dat.</i> δο ἀν βό	δο ἡ βῶ
<i>Acc.</i> ἀν βό	ἡ βᾶ, -βᾶι
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> υἱοῖ ἀν βό	υἱοῖ ἡ βῶ

Substantives

Substantives ending in *u*βρύ, a womb, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν βρύ	να βρυῆε,-βρυοῆε, βρύῃ
<i>Gen.</i> να βρύῃ, βρύοῃ βρυοῆε	να βρυοῃ
<i>Dat.</i> δο'η βρύοῃ	δο να βρύοῃαις
<i>Acc.</i> αν βρύ	να βρυῆε,&c.as in <i>Nom.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> οη βρυοῃ	ύαο να βρυοῃαις

Besides the above Examples, there are a great number of Substantives terminating irregularly in Vowels; for the convenience of the learner, a few of them are here given, with their genitives and datives, singular and plural.

Nom.

[illegible]

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
Ποῖτος, patience, f. } like ΰγς, a recital, f. } παοιγίς τοίγς, a flame, f. Ὀπαοί, a druid, m. Σαοί, a learned man, Ὀαοί, an ignorant } like man, } οπαοί	οπαός	οπαοί	οπαοίτε, -οε	οπαοάδ', -ίτεαδ', οπαοιτίδ', -οίδ'	
Μύ, a hand mill, f. Νυ, a Nut, f. Κυ, a Hound,	μόν νό νη	μόν νοι νη	μόντε να, -νηαι νη	μόν', -τεξξ νο νη, -νη	μόντιδ' νοίδ', -νη νηαίδ'

Substantives having ι long, in their last syllables, never change their terminations in any of the cases in the Singular number; except in the irregular Nouns ending in Vowels.

Substantives having ι short, as their last vowel, are of the Feminine Gender, except such as end in η, which are sometimes Masculine.

Substantives

Substantives ending in *im*, or *öm*, generally make their plurals in *añā*. See the words *Ceim*, and *ʔnañöm*, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in *am*, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus *bʔeĩteam*, a Judge *masc.* genitive singular *bʔeĩtim*, or *bʔeĩteaman*, dative singular, *bʔeĩteam* or *bʔeĩteamʔn*; nominative Plural, *bʔeĩtim*, or *bʔeĩteamʔn*; genitive plural *mbʔeĩteam*, or *mbʔeĩteaman*; dative Plural *bʔeĩteamnab*. Of this kind are the following, viz. *ollam*, *daileam*, *oĩteam*, *ʔeĩteam*, *ʔeallʔam*, *oʔĩteam* &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of *a* or *ta*; as *Congnam*, aid, *masc.* genitive singular, *Congnam*, *Congnama*, or *Conganta*; dative singular, *congnam*; nominative plural, *Congnam*, *Congnama*, or *Conganta*; genitive plural, *ʔcongnam*; dative plural, *Congnamnab*. *Congantaib*. The following are also of this description; *Tionʔgam*, *ʔognam*, *Ognam*, *Cagnam*, &c.

When the diphthong *ia*, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the *a* is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into *ei*, See TABLE.

When the diphthong *io*, happens in the last syllable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the *o*, is omitted in the genitive, and the *i*, only is written. See the words *ʔaĩgiod*, *ʔiod*, *ʔeimol*, &c. in the TABLE. But in Nouns Masculine the *io*, is changed for *ea*, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

*Example.**ἥιός, Frost, Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> ἀν ἥιός, the frost,	να ἥεαα, the frosts,
<i>Gen.</i> ἀν τῇεαα, of &c.	να ἥιός,-ἥεα,
<i>Dat.</i> δο ἀν τῇιός,	δο να ἥεααῖς,
<i>Acc.</i> ἀν ἥιός	να ἥεαα,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> υαδ ἀν τῇιός	υαδ να ἥεααῖς.

In this manner is declined βλιότ, βριότ, ῥλιόδ, εριότ, βιοτ, εριοῖν, μιόδ, ιότ, ῥμιόβ, μιόδ, ῥλιόδ, and some others.

Nouns having *ea* in the last syllable, singular number, drop *a*, in the genitive, and substitute *i*, in its place, See TABLE *passim*. *Κρητήεατ*, wheat, genitive singular, *Κρητήεατα*, is an exception to this rule.

In all the examples of Declensions here given, the article is prefixed; and as the article makes the Noun appear in the third person, it is obvious that no vocative case could be given with propriety.

The vocative is properly applied to the second person, it is expressed by placing *a*, before the Nominative case of the Noun, but if the Noun begins with a Consonant capable of aspiration, it must be mortified; as *a* *ἄν!* O Woman! *a* *ῥίγεαδόμ!* O Weaver! &c. except *ῥ* and *τ* followed by a consonant in which case they do not admit of aspiration.

Some writers terminate their Nominatives Plural, generally in *a*, *e*, or *δ*, thus *ῥεαμα*, for *ῥιτ*, *κορρα*, for *κοιρ*, *οιλα*, for *οιλε*, *βαριδα*, for *βαριδ*,:

baib, ceoltib, for ceolta, migtib, for migte, bolga, for boilg, &c. &c. Some also substitute u, for o, in their genitive singular and nominative and genitive plural; as rlc for oic :- rige, for oige, crip, for coip, &c. but an ancient Grammarian (ταῦς ὁ δόλῳ) does not approve of such transmutation, unless in the following, which make their genitive in a, and *by him* termed nouns of multitude, from their having a plural termination in their genitive singular.

Examples.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
rrl blood	na folā	rruē a stream	an rrrrota.
gūl alamen- tation	na gola	cat a battle	an cāta.
ml honey	na meala	daē a colour	an daēta
mrī a sea	na marā	pearē a grave	an pearēta
gāt a voice	an gōta	plāt a lord	an plāta
cūt a tremor	an cneata	bēy rent	an bēyā
cit a shower	an cēata	ey a brook	an eyā
cēī, wax	na ceapāca	anam a soul	an anama
colan a body i. e. human	na colla, i. e. colna	atāī a father	an atāīa
gruē curds	an gnoēta	matāī a mo- ther	na matāīa
luī a leek	an loīa	bratāī a bro- ther	an brā- tāīa
řion wine	an řiona	catāī a city	na cat- nāca
ēag death	an ēaga	řeol flesh	na řeola
toil the will	na tola		

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these are sufficient to shew the deviation

ation of such nouns, from the general order of substantives, exemplified in the foregoing Table.

The same author (ó dórlám) calls all proper names of Men, Women, Countries, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Grain, Seeds, Trees, Plants, Trades, &c. Solitary Nouns, because they have no Plural number.

Treating of Irregular Nouns, he enumerates four only, viz. *bean*, a Woman. *Clan̄*, Children. *Tulaig̃*, a ridge of small Hills; and *Teamair̄*, Tara. Thus.

bean, a Woman.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>bean</i>	<i>na mna</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>na mna</i>	<i>na mban</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>don mnaoi</i>	<i>do na mnaib̄</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>an bean</i>	<i>na mna</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <i>a bean</i>	<i>a mna</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>uas an mnaoi</i>	<i>uas na mnaib̄</i>

Clan̄, Children.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>clan̄</i>	<i>clana</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>na clon̄e</i>	<i>na gclanam̄</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>do an gclom̄</i>	<i>do na clanaib̄</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>an clan̄</i>	<i>na clana</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <i>a clan̄</i>	<i>a clana</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>uas an gclom̄</i>	<i>uas na clanaib̄</i> <i>tulaig̃</i>

Tulaig, a Hill.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i> túlaig	na tuléa
<i>Gen.</i> na tuléa	na dtulaé
<i>Dat.</i> don dtulaig	dona tuléaib
<i>Acc.</i> an tulaig	na tuléa
<i>Voc.</i> a túlaig	a tuléa
<i>Abl.</i> uas an dtulaig.	uas na tuléaib.

Teamair, Tara; Singular only.

Nominative, teamair.

Genitive, na teamraé.

Dative, do teamair.

Accusative, teamair.

Vocative, a teamair.

Ablative, uas teamair.

Tho' Clān, is the plural of Clān, (i. e. the plural of a plural) yet there is this difference, that Clān implies Children in a direct line from one common stock; and Clān, collateral lines; forming tribes, parties, &c. in English clans.

Cioéal, in his etymology of this language, beginning thus,

“ τιοβραδ φίρεαρετ na bfoéal mbiñ,

“ mññpeid do íaoitib éirioñ.”

“ The pure Fountain of sweet words,
“ I will explain to the Sages of Ireland,”

Derives

Derives *toluaġ*, from *tul* or *tol*, i. e. *iomarcan*, many, and *aġ* i. e. *cnoc*, a hill, *mġm*, (not *aġm*) from *m*, to, and *keam*, man, i. e. marriageable.—*mġm* (not *mġean*) from *m*, to, and *gm*, to bring forth, i. e. *ad parturiendum*.—*alġal*, from *aġ*, milk, and *al*, mare, steed, &c.

Substantives forming diminutives in *an*, have the *i* of their primitive Genitives placed between *a* and *n*, and have their inferior diminutives in *m*.

Examples.

Primitives:	Diminutives.	
<i>Nom.</i> <i>cnoc</i> , a hill.	<i>cnocan</i> , a hillock.	<i>cnocin</i> , a very small hill.
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an ċnoc</i> .	<i>an ċnocan</i>	<i>an ċnocin</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>taġb</i> , a bull.	<i>taġban</i> , a small bull.	<i>taġbin</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an taġb</i>	<i>an taġban</i>	<i>an taġbin</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>geaġ</i> , a branch.	<i>geaġan</i> , a small branch.	<i>geaġin</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an ġeig</i>	<i>an ġeigin</i>	<i>an ġeigin</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>leabaġ</i> , a book.	<i>leabaġan</i> , a small book.	<i>leabaġin</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an leabaġ</i>	<i>an leabaġan</i>	<i>an leabaġin</i>

These last diminutives refer to very small objects, and are formed of the Genitives of their Primitives. They are not much in use.

OF POSSESSIVES.

First Declension.

Singular.

mo ēadaē, my cloth.
 do ēadaē, thy cloth.
 a ēadaē, his cloth.
 a hēadaē, her cloth.

Plural.

ar nēadaē, our cloth.
 bur nēadaē, your cloth.
 a nēadaē, their cloth.

Second Declension.

mo ēluaſ, my ear.
 do ēluaſ, thy ear.
 a ēluaſ, his ear.
 a cluaſ, her ear.

ar ſcluaſa, our ears.
 bur ſcluaſa, your ears.
 a ſcluaſa, their ears.

Third Declension.

mo ēailīn, my maid.
 do ēailīn, thy maid.
 a ēailīn, his maid.
 a cailīn, her maid.

ar ſcailīn, our maids.
 bur ſcailīn, your maids.
 a ſcailīn, their maids.

Genitives.

mo ēailme, of my maid. ar ſcailme of our maids.
 do ēailme, of thy, &c. bur ſcailme, of your &c.
 a ēailme, of thy, &c. a ſcailme, of their, &c.
 a cailme of her, &c.

mo ēluaſe, of my ear. ar ſcluaſe, of our ears.
 do ēluaſe, of, &c. bur ſcluaſe, of, &c.
 a cluaſe

a cluaire, of his ear. a gcluaire, of their cars.

a cluaire, of her, &c.

mo eadaig, of my cloth. a n eadaig, of our cloth,

do eadaig, of thy, &c. bu n eadaig, of your, &c.

a eadaig, of his, &c. a n eadaig, of their, &c.

a headaig, of her, &c. &c.

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in ió.—See, *Cailín*, page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in ió or iğ, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in iğ, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See *eadaic*, Page 22.

In plural possessive datives, the preposition and pronoun are often contracted; thus *daí* for *do aí*; as *daí gcailín*, to our Maid, &c.

The only difference I can find between *baí* and *buí* in possessives, and second persons plural of verbs, is, that if the possessive noun has abroad termination, the pronoun *baí* is used; but

but *buṛ*, is used when the Noun has a slender termination.—In Verbs of the first conjugation *baṛ* is used, but *buṛ* is used in the second conjugation.

OF ADJECTIVES.

THE chief elegance of this Language arises from the copious connection, and graceful formation of its Adjectives; hence no part of Grammar is explained or learned with more difficulty than Adjectives in their various compositions and comparisons.

Their Declensions are in number as the substantives, and like them, known by initial changes in their Genitives Singular.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

Deaṛṣ, Red.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an tēadaṛ deṛṣ, *Nom.* na hēadaṛṣ deṛṣṣ,
the red Cloth. the red Cloths.

Gen. an ēadaṛṣ deṛṣṣ, of *Gen.* na nēadaṛ deaṛṣ, of
the, &c. the, &c.

Dat.

Sing.

Plur.

Dat. do'ñ ēadaē deapz, *Dat.* dona hēadaib deapz,
to the, &c. of the, &c.

Acc. an tēadaē deapz, *Acc.* na hēadaiz deapz,
the Red, &c. the, &c.

Voc. *Voc.*

Abl. uas an ēadaē deapz, *Abl.* uas na hēadaib deapz,
from the, &c. from the, &c.

Second Declension.

Mór, Large.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an cluay mói,
the large Ear.

Nom. na cluayamóie, the
large Ears.

Gen. na cluayse móie,
of the, &c.

Gen. na zcluay mói, of
the, &c.

Dat. don zcluáy mói,
to the, &c.

Dat. dona cluayab móie,
to the, &c.

Acc. an cluay mói
to the, &c.

Acc. na cluayamóie, the,
&c.

Voc.

Voc.

Abl. uas an zcluay
mói, from the, &c.

Abl. uas na cluayab
móie, from the, &c.

Third Declension.

Óg, Young.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an caim óg, the
young Girl.

Nom. na caimib óige, the
young Girls.

Gen.

Singular.

Plural.

Gen. an cáilín óg, of
the, &c.

Dat. don gcailín óg, to
the, &c.

Acc. an cáilín óg, the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. uas an gcailín óg,
from the, &c.

Gen. na gcailín óg, of
the, &c.

Dat. do na Cailínib óige,
to the, &c.

Acc. na cailínib óige,
the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. uas na cailínib óige,
from, &c.

GENERAL RULE.

There is no variation in the termination of the Nominative Case, whether the Noun to which it is annexed be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender.

The Nominative and Accusative Cases have their terminations alike; as also the Dative and Ablative cases.

The Genitive of Masculine Adjectives, if the last vowel of the Nominative be broad, is formed by inserting *i* before the final Consonant, but Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are increased by the addition of *e* after their final Consonants; thus,

Nom. dearg, red. *Nom.* móir, great. *Nom.* óg young.
Gen. Masc. dearg, *Gen. Mas.* móir, *Gen. Mas.* óg,
of, &c. of, &c. of, &c.
Gen. Fem. dearge, *Gen. Fem.* móire, *Gen. Fem.* óige,
of, &c. of, &c. of, &c.

H

If

If the last vowel in the Nominative be slender, the Genitive Feminine is increased by *e*, but the Genitive Masculine is the same as the Nominative.

Example.

Nom. mín, soft.

Gen. Masc. mín.

Gen. Fem. míne.

The Genitive Plural is like the Nominative Singular; and the Nominative Plural generally like the Genitive Singular. But some Writers make all the Cases of the Plural take a broad increase, except the Genitive, if the Adjective ends in a Consonant preceded by a broad Vowel; as *an tēadaic dearg*, Singular; *na headaig dearga*, Plural.

Degrees of Comparison.

There are in common Irish but the three degrees of comparison found in all other Languages; but the Bards, in the glow of Poetic rapture, passed the ordinary bounds, and upon the common superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative; and on the second also, raised a third comparative and superlative; from an irregular but noble effort to bring the Language to a level with their lofty conceptions; which uncommon mode of expressing their effusions, though it may seem romantic to others, the natives regarded as a source of peculiar beauty, and a high poetic embellishment to their Language.

The

The comparative signs at present used are *ἥτις*, more; *πό*, very, or too; and *ῥάτις*, most; as, *ἰσχυρὸς*, strong, (positive)—*ἥτις ἰσχυρὸς*, stronger or more strong, (comparative),—*πο ἰσχυρὸς* very, or too strong, (superior to the comparative, inferior to the superlative), *ῥάτις ἰσχυρὸς*, strongest or most strong; (superlative).—The particle *πό* is generally, though improperly, used for *ῥάτις*. (14.)

There is another manner of expressing the comparative, which is done by adding the preposition *ὅ* to the comparative, and rejecting *ἥτις*; as *ὅτι ἰσχυρὸς ἐστὶν ἡμεῖς*, you are the stronger for that. See Syntax under Adverbs.

ὅτις, is also a particle of excess, and considered more forcibly expressive than *ῥάτις*; as *ἀνίσχυρὸς*, incomparably strong.

OF SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

THESE are, first, Monosyllables expressive of Condition and Quality; or second, Polysyllables, indicative of Place, and Number;—they may be termed Substitutes, because they represent their Substantives.

Adjectives of Condition and Quality have their Genitives for comparatives, and their superlatives equal to their primitives, by placing *ῥάτις*, or, what is more common, *πό*, before them and placing a dot (.) over the initials (if Mutables)

Mutable,) when a comparison is made by *iona* (than); as *is fearr ciáll iona Caitheim*: Sense is better than Dignity.

Example.

Of Condition.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
boct, poor.	an boct, the poor.	na boicte, of the poor.
lag, weak.	an lag, the weak.	na laige, of the weak.
cpion, withered.	an Cpion, the withered.	na cpine, of the withered
jean, old.	an jean, the old.	na jeine, of the old.
óg, young.	an tóg, the young.	na hóige, of the young.

Comparatives,

Superlatives.

níof boicte, more poor, poorer.	gar or no boct, most, or very poor.
níof laige, more weak, weaker.	gar or no lag, most, or very weak.
níof cpine, more withered.	gar or no cpion, most, or very withered.
níof jeine, more old, older.	gar or no jean, most, or very old.
níof óige, more young, younger.	gar or no óg, most, or very young.

Of Quality,

Substitutes,

Genitives.

bán, white.	an bán, the white.	na báme, of the white.
-------------	--------------------	------------------------

duib

δub, black. an δub, the black. na δηbe, of the black.

δεapɣ, red. an δεapɣ, the red. na δεapɣe, of the red.

ɣlay, green. an ɣlay, the green. na ɣlaye, of the green.

Comparatives.

Superlatives.

ηioɣ báme, more white, whiter.

ɣap or no bán, most, or very white.

ηioɣ δηbe, more black, blacker.

ɣap or no ðub, most, or very black.

ηioɣ δεapɣe, more red, redder.

ɣap or no δεapɣ, most, or very red.

ηioɣ ɣlaye, more green, greener.

ɣap or no ɣlay, most, or very green.

Irregulars.

Substitutes.

Genitives.

maɪh, good. an maɪh, the good. an maɪh of the good.

olc, bad. an tolc, the bad. an oilc, of the bad.

beaɣ little. an beaɣ, the small. an beaɣ, of the small.

móɣ great. an móɣ, the great. an móɣ, of the great.

Comparatives.

Superlatives.

ηioɣ feapɣi, better. ɣap or no maɪh, best, too, or very good.

ηioɣ meapɣa, worse. ɣap or no olc, worst, too, or very bad.

ηioɣ

ἥϊος λυγρὰ, less.	ῥαρ or ἥο βεαῖ, least, or very small.
ἥϊος μό, greater.	ῥαρ or ἥο μόν, largerst, too, or very large.

ADJECTIVES OF PLACE end in αὐ, having the Place as their Primitives, and form no comparison; thus, Σπᾶμ, Spain, Σπᾶμεαὐ, a Spaniard, ἑσθλαὐ Σπᾶμεαὐ, Spanish cloth.—Εἰμ, Ireland, Εἰμοναὐ, an Irishman, πῆλε Εἰμοναὐ, Irish liberality.—ῶναὐτ, Conaught, ῶναὐταὐ, a Conaughtman.—Σῦαιμναὐ ῶναὐταὐ, Conaught Festivity &c.—When they are used as Substitutes they are inflected like Substantives ending in αὐ.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER, are ten only, for in all others, the Substantive is expressed, and placed between the prime number and the Decimal, thus αὐν one Person, δις or βεντ two Persons; τριμ three Persons; τεταρμ four Persons; πνῖν five Persons; ῥενῖν, six Persons; ῥεαὐταρ or μονῖενῖν, seven Persons; οὐταρ, eight Persons; ναονμ, nine Persons; δεῖκναμ, ten Persons; αὐν ῥεν-δεῖν, eleven Men; πνῖν-μνα-δεῖν, fifteen Women.

ADJECTIVES OF OFFICE are compound Substantives, expressing both the English Adjective and Substantive. They are formed of their compound personals, thus;

Personals.	Substantives.
ταῦτοταρ, a Tailor.	ταῦτοταρᾐτ, tailoring Trade.
κομπεσῶπιον, a Shoemaker, ;	κομπεσῶπιονᾐτ, shoemaking Trade.
	ῥαββῆαν

Personals.

gabðean, a Smith.

buabuḡaiḡðeóɿ, a
Butcher.

Substantives.

ḡabðēamðeēt, Smiths
trade.buabuḡaiḡðeóɿreācɿ,
Butchering trade.

Their component parts are as follow, thus ταῖλοταɿ, is compounded of ταῖ, cement, join, and λοταɿ, cloth garment ; κοῖρεαῖπιοḡɿ, of κοɿ, Skin, Hide ; πeαῖ, sew, and πιοḡ, Skill ; ḡabðean, of ḡab, a Spear, Dart, or any pointed Weapon ; and ðean, do, or make ; buabuḡaiḡðeóɿ, of buab, Cattle ; buḡ, miace, slaughter ; and aiḡðe, Manner, Form.—And so of all other Nouns of Office.

OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

These generally terminate in α, αῖ, ι, ιῖ, ιḡ, ιμαɿ, or ιμυɿ, sometimes contracted αɿ, υɿ ; in ιμαί or, ιμηί ; contracted ηί ; which form their Comparatives and Substantives, thus :

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
a.	Calma, Valiant.	ηῖοḡ calma, more Valiant.	ḡαɿ, or ποῖ calma, most Valiant,
αῖ.	Μίλτεαῖ, De- structive.	ηῖοḡ miltaiḡ, more, &c.	ḡαɿ. or ποῖ milt- αῖ, most, &c.
ι.	Πῖμ, Mascu- line.	ηῖοḡ πῖμe, more, &c.	ḡαɿ, or ποῖ πῖμ, most, &c.
ιῖ.	Ḳιαλαῖ, Sensi- ble.	ηῖοḡ cialaῖe, mo e, &c.	ḡαɿ. or ποῖ cial- αῖ, more, &c.
ιḡ.	Εαḡναῖḡ, Wit- ιḡ, Wise.	ηῖοḡ eagnaῖḡe, more, &c.	ḡαɿ, or ποῖ eāḡ- ναῖḡ, most, &c. ιμυɿ

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
μυ.	λίονιμυ, Plen- tiful.	ήϊογ λιονήμε, more, &c.	γὰμ, or πο λιονή- μυ, more, &c.
ήηλ.	φεαηάμυλ, Manful.	ήϊογ φεαηάμήλε, more, &c.	γὰμ, or πο φεαη- άμήλ, most, &c.

Substantives.

Calμάετ, Valour.

Ωίλτεάετ, Destruction.

ήηήεάετ, Virility.

Οίλαίθεάετ, Sense.

Εαγήαίθεάετ, Wisdom, or εαγήα.

Λιονήμεάετ, Abundance.

φεαηάμήλεάετ, Manliness.

Compounds ending in *αν* are Irregular, as *λεάταν* broad, *ήϊογ λεάταμε*, broader, or more broad; *γὰμ* or *πο λεάταν*, most broad; *λεάτῆαδ* breadth, &c.

All positives ending in *α*, increase not in the Plural; but all the other terminations take *α* in the Plural Number.

OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives ending in *αδ* are Active; the Passive end in *τα*, *τα*, *τε*, &c. these are formed of the imperative Mood, second person singular, and become the Comparatives of their primitives or active Participles, as,

Primitives.

Primitives

λάν full λίοναδ, filling.
 μολαδ, praising.
 βυαλαδ, beating.
 λογζαδ, burning.
 γεαρηαδ, cutting.

Imperative.

λιον, fill.
 μολ, praise.
 βυαιλ, beat.
 λογζ, burn.
 γεαρη, cut.

Comparatives.

ηιογ λίοντα, more full.

ηιογ μολτα, more
praised.

ηιογ βυαιλτε, more beaten.

ηιογ λογζτε, more burn-
ed.

ηιογ γεαρητα, more cut.

Superlatives.

γάρ or ρό λίοντα, most
full.

γαρ or ρό μολτα, most
praised.

γάρ or ρό βυαιλτε, most
beaten.

γάρ or ρό λογζτε, most
burned.

γάρ or ρό γεαρητα, most
cut.

If the Positive, or Primitive, end in α, or τα, it never changes (unless in the sound of its initial mutable) in Number, Gender, Case, Declension or Comparison, not being formed of the Imperative Mood. When τα is in the primitive it terminates its Substantive in γ, as,

Positive or Primitive.

Μακαντα, honest.

ηιογ μακαντα, more honest

γάρ or ρό μακαντα, most honest.

I

GENDER.

GENDER.

Ʋean macanta, an honest Man.
 bean macanta, an honest Woman.

CASE and DECLENSION.

Ʋn ƲiƲ macanta, of the honest Man.
 Na mna macanta, of the honest Woman.

NUMBERS.

Singular.

Plural.

Ʋn Ʋean macanta, the
 honest Man.

Na ƲiƲ macanta, the ho-
 nest Men.

Ʋn bean macanta, the
 honest Women.

Na mna macanta, the ho-
 nest Women.

SUBSTANTIVES.

MacantaƲ, Honesty.

SomiontaƲ, Mildness.

The Participials in ta, form two Substantives;
 viz. in Ʋ personal, in et general; as mealta de-
 ceived; mealtaƲ a deceiver; mealtaƲeaet de-
 ceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an,
 and

and their Substantives in *α* ; as *mealτάν*, a little deceiver ; *mealτανά*, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives ; as, *peall*, treason, *pealtaς*, treacherous ; *pealtaς*, a traitor ; *pealtaς*, treachery, &c.

Some writers terminate their Personals differently, according to their own particular mode of pronunciation ; but all terminations of this kind must be erroneous, if they depart from the following

GENERAL RULE.

If the Primitive, (whether Substantive, Adjective, or Participle,) has a broad Vowel before its final Consonant, the subsequent Vowel in its derivation must be broad also ; thus, *peall*, *meall*, in their primitives, will be *pealta*, *mealta*, in their derivatives ; and as no Vowel can follow *α*, but *ι*, in Personal terminations, whether the final consonant be *μ*, *υ*, *ς*, &c. it must end in *ις*, hence *pealtaς*, &c.—But if the Primitive final is preceded by a slender vowel, the following vowel in the derivative must be slender likewise ; thus, *camτ*, speech, will be *camτε* ; and as *οι* alone can follow *ε*, in personal terminations, they must end in *οις*, hence *camτεοις*, &c.

OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES.

First, Of the Adjective compounded with the Substantive.

When an Adjective is thus formed, if it precede the substantive, it conveys a more forcible meaning than if it followed; as, *ῥεαυρὸν κεφαλῆς*, a head-strong Man; *ῥεαυρὸν ἀνδρα*, a resolute Man, &c. in this last, the former Substantive becomes an Adjective, as in the English heart-broken, and broken-hearted, &c.

Secondly, Of Simple Adjectives compounded with Impersonal Possessives.

In forming these, the simple precedes the possessive; as, *ἀστὴρ λαμπρὸς*, a bright-shining Star. *φωνὴ γλυκὴ*, a sweet-sounding Voice, &c. Such Adjectives involve two Substantives, which then become Adjectives, and may be termed,

Thirdly, Adjectives compounded of Adjectives; thus, *ἀστὴρ λαμπρὸς*, a bright-star-shining Night. *ῥεαυρὸν γλυκὴς*, a sweet-sounding-voiced Man. (15.) These are again compounded, and become

Fourthly, Adjectives compounded of compound Adjectives; as, *ὀψιματὶς ἡμετέρα*, a soft-silken-wide-spreading-

ing-ringleting-fair-haired Youth, i. e. the Youth of soft-silken-wide-spreading, ringleting fair Hair. (16.) Adjectives of this description, have the Substantive in their first syllable ; for if it be placed in the last syllable, the whole compound becomes an expressive Substantive ; as,

Fifthly, α τρεαν-αρδ-γλυαζ-κατ-καηγαλαμ, thou mighty Ruler of lofty embattled Chiefs. (17.)

Sixthly, Of Participial Adjectives, compounded of compound Substantives, compounded of compound Adjectives.—In these the Epic Bards delighted, magnifying the exploits of their Heroes beyond measure, and inspiring their hearers with a thirst for military Glory, emulation of feats, and contempt of Death.—Of which, the following Soliloquy of Ομηροφς, over the grave of his brother Αργιμον, gives a sufficient Example :

Σεαρς γεηρε μο εριουε φηδ λιαζ τυ Αργιμονι !
 Ceo gleoδac μο πορς τυ, α δεαρβραταρ.
 Αι bile diδιον αρ Μιλις α δεαγμαιλ !
 Μο νυαιρ nac βρηλιρ νιοφ ρια α γεομδαιλ,
 Αιζ λαοκραυδ λενα τρεαετμαδ ιρ ελαη.
 Αι φαρτα uαιrne, μο meoδam-ερεac, ιφ caom liom.
 Ce deoρac me epio lionta epion opo,
 eiφoφe ne tpeigεte μο aonbpaταρ.

Do beapad ne dian-luad-epoδacεt buan-εnam-εaf-
 gapta φρηελεim, φioδβαφαε φantaε-φuaiz-μαρβταε
 φραιφ-leaδapτα, diocoφgapta eazmaφlamail μο
 tpeigεtaε γεup-naimδεμηι, αρδ-αιγεαntac, neim-
 tim peoil-φγαταφαε φpol-deapταρτα oeilb-φnam-
 cloo-

elós-aoúmar̄ta r̄ior-báir-nēulam̄rl r̄eobac f̄rl-
 teac̄, leoman-b̄nar-ḡarḡ-near̄t-ēac̄tmar̄, mar̄ neub-
 b̄r̄ne-r̄leib-č̄r̄ne-ḡar̄o-ḡuar̄ac̄, a meoðan č̄rom-č̄io-
 nal-bor̄b-f̄rl̄teac̄ na laoc̄ mear̄ &c.

TRANSLATION.

Argmhor! Love of the love of my heart)
 beneath this stone thou liest! A mist of sorrow
 to mine Eyes thou art, my Brother! Stern bul-
 wark of our heroes in battle! woe is me, no
 longer art thou sharer of the Spoils among
 the Chiefs of Lena, defeating the Sons of anger.—
 Thou too, alas! his grassy mansion, art dear
 to me.—Tho' my aged-bursting-breast with
 tearful eye bend over thee, hearken thou to
 the mighty deeds of my only Brother—Who
 with fleet-valiant-bone-crushing Arm.—Torrent-
 like-rapid, dartingly-eager, mortal his strides;
 dauntless, dealing Death around; invincible,
 fierce, vigorous, active, hostile, courageous, in-
 trepid, rending, hewing, slaughtering, deforming
 forms and features; shaded with clouds of
 certain death. Sanguine as the Hawk of prey;
 furious as the resistless-strongframed-bloodthirsty
 Lion; impetuous as the boisterous-hoarse-foam-
 ing-bold-bursting-broad-mountain Billows; would
 rush through close-thronged crowds of enraged
 Warriors, &c.

OF PRONOUNS.

THE Pronouns are divided into six classes; Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personals are *me*, I; *tu*, you, or thou; *e*, or *ye*, he, it, or thing (abstract;) *i*, or *yi*, she.—*E*, or *i*, when expressed, denote their appropriate Genders.

They are thus declined.

Me, I.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>me</i> , I.	<i>ym</i> , we.
<i>Gen.</i> <i>mo</i> , Mine, or of <i>me</i> .	<i>am</i> , our, or of <i>us</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> <i>dom</i> , for <i>do me</i> , to <i>me</i> .	<i>omym</i> , for <i>do im</i> , to <i>us</i> .
<i>Acc.</i> <i>me</i> , <i>me</i> .	<i>im</i> , or <i>ym</i> , <i>us</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> <i>uam</i> , for <i>uad me</i> , from <i>me</i> .	<i>uam</i> for <i>uad im</i> , from <i>us</i> .

Tu, Thou.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>tu</i> , thou.	<i>ib</i> , or <i>yib</i> , ye.
<i>Gen.</i> <i>do</i> , thine or of thee.	<i>bam</i> , or <i>bun</i> , your, or of ye.
	<i>Dat.</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Dat. δοῖ, for δοῖ τῷ, to thee.

Acc. τὸν, thou.

Voc. ὦ τῷ, O! thou.

Abl. ἀπὸ, for ἀπὸ τῷ, from thee.

δοῖ for δοῖ ῖς, to ye.

ῖς, or ῖς, ye.

ῖς, ῖς, O ye!

ἀπὸ, for ἀπὸ ῖς, from ye.

Se, He.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. ἑ, he.

Gen. αὐ, his, its, of him.

Dat. δοῖ, to him.

Acc. ἐ, him, it or thing.

Voc.

Abl. ἀπὸ, from him.

ῖς, they.

αὐ, their, or of them.

δοῖς, to them.

ῖς, them.

ἀπὸ from them.

Sj, She.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. ῖ, she.

Gen. αὐ, hers, of her.

Dat. δοῖ, for δοῖ ῖ, to her

Acc. ῖ, her.

Voc.

Abl. ἀπὸ, for ἀπὸ ῖ, from her.

ῖς, they.

αὐ, their, or of them.

δοῖς, to them.

ῖς, them.

ἀπὸ from them.

The

The Possessives are, mo, mine; do, thine, or your; a, his, hers, its, or their.—These are only the Genitives of their personal primitives, me, tu, ye, ri.

The Demonstratives are four; ro, this, these, or here; m, that, those or there; yud, those, or there; ud, that, or those, there or yon.—These Demonstratives are indeclinable, and are the same in both numbers:

Example.

An fear ro, this man; na fir ro, these men; ta ye an ro, he is here; ta riad an ro, they are here; an fear m, that man; na fir m, those men; ta ye an m, he is there; na fir yud, those men; yud an fear, there is the man; yud na fir, there are the men; an pean ud, that pen; na lámá ud, those hands; an teac ud tall, yon house.

The relatives are a, who, which, that; and noc, noca, who, which.—Like the Demonstratives, they are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

Examples, of a.

Aguf do éuaib iosa a rdeac go tempoll Oé,
aguf do teilg féamae a riab ag pirc agay ag
ceannaé angha teamcoll. Matt. 21, Chap. 12,
Verse.

And Jesus entered into the Temple of God, and cast out all *who* were selling and buying in the temple.

Չլծծ ան շան ծօ Բի ծըրեած ան Լաօր ան, շղծծար
ընցե մօրան ան զ յաԲծար ծըման. Matth.
8 Chap. 16 Verse.

When evening was come, they brought unto him many *that* were possessed with Devils.

Examples of ո՞ժ, ո՞ժա.

Ելլտիցրե ան բօժալո զ Խաժ Բաբան, աժ զ
բլիժ Տամարիա, ո՞ժ իարնցքր ան Բօժ, ո՞ժ
ընքար ան ինձժանձ, ո՞ժ զ ծըր իւ ղա
մալցիւրն, Տաբրից ագար իւեամ.—Amos. 4 Chap.
1 Vers.

Hear this word ye kine of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Samaria, *which* oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring and let us drink.

Չգար ծ' իարնցեծար ծիօժ, ալ իւծ: ան ղե
լօ Բար մալա, ո՞ժ աԲըրի իւցած Ծալ: John
9 Chap. 19 Verse.

And

And they asked them, saying, Is this your Son, *who*, ye say, was born blind ?

Ugus mar an gcēadna is iad go an dream an ar
cnead an riol a bpeapān cloac, noēa ēydear an
briatān, agus gabur cuca i do lātān maille re
gāindeacāy,

And these are they likewise which are sown
on stony ground, *who* when they have heard the
Word, immediately receive it with joy. Mark,
4 c. 16 v.

The Reverend and learned Mr. Stewart, in his
“ Elements of Galic Grammar,” and the anony-
mous Author of “ A Grammar of the Gælic
Language,” lately published in Dublin, assert, that
nāc is a Relative Pronoun ; but, neither of these
gentlemen have thought proper to give us any
Examples, to support their assertion. I am of
opinion that nāc is merely a negative particle ;
but there are Examples of its use, in which a
Pronoun is understood to accompany it ; as, agus
do it se arān na fiaōnny, nāc ar ceadnēgēac dīte
acō do na yagartāb. And he did eat the shew-
bread, *which* is not lawful to eat but for the
priests. Mark, 2 c. 26 v.

Oir nī bnyl nī ar bit polnēgēac nāc bpoillyeo-
cān. For there is nothing hid *which* shall not
be manifested. Mark, 4 c. 22 v.

In both of these Examples the relative Pro-
noun, *which*, is understood, but not expressed in
the Irish.

The

The Interrogatives are, *com*, when; *caise*, wherefore; *caey*, whence; *cionad*, what place; *caida*, how long; *cnead*, what; *cionay*, how; *cið*, why; *caiz*, where. These are all compounds. *Com*, of *cia* and *ym*; *caise*, of *cia* and *paie*; *caey*, of *cia* and *ay*; *cionad*, of *cia* and *ionad*; *caida*, of *cia* and *pada*; *cnead*, of *cia* and *muð*; *cionay*, of *cia* and *noy*; *caiz*, of *cia* and *aiz*, &c. Instead of which, some write *cia uaim*, for *cion*; *yme ym*, for *caise*; *cia ay*, for *caey*; *cia ionad*, for *cionad*; *cia pada*, for *caida*; *gad ē*, for *cnead*; *gad maim*, for *cionay*; *gad ay*, for *cið*; *cia aiz*, for *caiz*, &c. These interrogative Adverbials, *cad*, *gad*, *gud*, *ca*, *ce*, *ga*, *ge*, &c. are indiscriminately used, according to the fancy of writers.

The Indefinite Pronouns are, *an te*, *an ti*, he that, he who; *cad*, *gad*, all, every; *cud*, some, they, those; *gud* be, whatever, wheresoever, whosoever; *neac*, one; *tle*, all.

Examples.

On a rē ro an tē ūd ayn ayn labairn lyaiaf paig;
ag pad.

For this is he *who* was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying. Matth. 3 c. 3 v.

lf beannhēgite an ti tīg a namm an Tigearna.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Matth. 23 c. 39 v.

agay

Ագար Աննայ ան տաճարացաբ, ագար Կափայ,
 ագար Եօմ, ագար Ալեքանդար, ագար չա՛ւ պիս
 ծօ իմեւլ ղա դաճարացաբ

And Annas the high-priest, and Caiphas, and
 John, and Alexander, and *all* who were of the
 kindred of the high-priest. Acts, 4 c. 6 v.

Եան ի՛ս, beyond *all*,

Լոցքիօ ի՛ս ար ա Լօրց. The *rest* will pursue
 him.

Ացար ա ծերսմ ընծ ջօ բլմեա՛ւ, ջօ Բրդիւծ Երծ
 ծօն իմրդիւրի աճա՛ւ Լաճարի ա՞ն Դօ.

And I say to you truly, there are *some* of the
 people who are here. Luke, 9 c. 27 v.

Ագար ան Երծ ծօ Բի օմմիւծեա՛ւ, ար ղցԼաճս ա
 Լամրդօ Դի յսցաճար օԼա Լօ.

And *they* that were foolish, having taken their
 lamps, took no oil with them. Matth. 25 c.
 3 v.

Օր ջիօ ԲԵ ղե՛ւ ծօ ղի Դերիօն, ծօ ղի Բօր ան մաճ
 Լս մար ան ջԵճաճա.

For what things soever he doeth, these also
 doeth the son likewise. John 5 c. 19 v.

Օր ջիօ ԲԵ ԲաԼ ա՞ն ա մԲի, ան ԵօնաԼա՛ւ Իր ա՞ն Դմ
 Եմրդեօճար ղա Դիօլի.

For

For *wheresoever* the carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered. Matth. 24 c. 28 v.

Ἀγαρ ᾧ βὲ νὰς γευῶντο ἐν αὐτῷ.

And *whosoever* will not receive you, Luke, 9 c. 5 v.

Ἄ τὰ ἀφ' οὗτος ἀγάμει αὐτὸν, ἢ ἐὰν νὰ μὴ δεχθῇ.

I know who thou art, the holy *One* of God, Mark, 1 c. 24 v.

Ὁ ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου καὶ θεοῦ ἑστῶς.

He went out before them *all*. Mark, 2 c. 12 v.



OF THE INCREASE OF PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns, when they express any thing emphatically, require to have joined with them *γὲ*, or *γὰ*, in the first and second Persons singular ; *γὶ*, *γῆ*, or *γὰν*, in the third Person singular ; *ἐ* in the first Person plural ; *γὲ* in the second Person plural ; and *γὰν*, in the third Person plural : *ἑαυτὸς*, *ἐμεαυτὸς*, myself ; *αὐτὸς*, *ἐαυτὸς*, yourself ; *ἑαυτοὶ*, *ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς*, himself ; *αὐτοὶ*, *ἐφ' αὐτοῖς*, herself ; *ἡμεῖς*, *ἐμμεῖς*, ourselves ; *ὑμεῖς*, *ἐφ' ὑμῖν*, yourselves ; and *αὐτοὶ*, *ἐφ' αὐτοῖς*, themselves.

The possessive Pronouns, when particular, also require an increase, which is done by the addition
of

of *γ*α, in the first, second, and third Persons singular; *ne*, in the first Person plural; *γα*, in the second Person plural; and *γαν*, in the third Person plural. But these syllables must not be joined immediately to the possessive Pronoun, but follow the Substantive to which the Pronoun is prefixed.

As, *mo lámγα*, my hand; *δο lámγα*, thy hand; *α lámγα*, his or her hand; *αν λαμνε*, our hands; *βυλ lámγα*, your hands; *α lámγαν*, their hands.

The personal and possessive Pronouns are often compounded with Prepositions, so as to appear but one word. When this happens, the Preposition is written in full, and the first letter of the Pronoun, in the singular Number, is connected with it by the vowel, if the last letter of the Preposition be a consonant; (18) but if the Preposition end in a vowel α, the initial letter of the Pronoun immediately joins with it, except in the third Person singular, Feminine Gender, and third Person plural of either Genders, which sometimes require *τ* to connect them. In the plural Number, the final letter of the Pronoun is connected with the Preposition by the vowels *α*, or *ι*, in the first and second Persons, and sometimes by *τ*, *ε*, or *ρ*, in the third Persons.

The learner should be well acquainted with these compounds; and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the following examples :

Personals.

PERSONALS.

Compounds.	Compoanded of
agam, with me.	ag, with, and me, me.
agad, with thee.	ag, with, and tu, thou.
age, with him.	ag, with, and e, him.
aci, with her.	ag, with, and i, her.
agan, with us.	ag, with, and in, us.
agab, with ye.	ag, with, and ib, ye.
aca, with them.	ag, with, and a, them.
leam, } with me.	le, with, and me, me.
liom, }	
leat, with thee.	le, with, and tu, thou.
leif, with him.	le, with, and ye, him.
lei, } with her.	le, with, and i, her.
lete, }	
lin, with us.	le, with, and in, us.
ib, with ye.	le, with, and ib, ye.
leo, or a with them.	le, with, and o or a them.
fum, under me.	fu, under, and me, me.
fud, under thee.	fu, under, and tu, thee.
fuci, under her.	fu, under, and i her.
fude, under him.	fu, under, and e, him.
fui, under us.	fu, under, and in, us.
fub, under ye.	fu, under, and ib, ye.
futa, } under them.	fu, under, and a, them.
futfa, }	
om, on me.	o, or a, on, and me, me.
ot, on thee.	o, on, and tu, thee.
ai, } on him.	o, on, and e, him.
oi, }	

Compounds.

ημε-ε, on her.

ομηῆ, on us.

ομηῆ, on ye.

ομηα, on them.

Compounded of

οη, on, and ι, her.

οη, on, and ιῆ, us.

οη, on, and ιῆ, ye.

οη, on, and α, them.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before me.

Ῥοιᾶθ, before thee.

Ῥοιῆμ, before him.

Ῥοιῆμ, before her.

Ῥοιᾶιῆ, before us.

Ῥοιῆῆ, before ye.

Ῥοιᾶα, before them.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and με, me.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and τε, thee.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and ε, him.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and ι, her.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and ιῆ, us.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and ιῆ, ye.

Ῥοιᾶμ, before, and α, them.

Τῆιμ, thro' me.

Τῆιθ, thro' thee.

Τῆιδ, thro' him.

Τῆιῆ, thro' her.

Τῆιῆ, thro' us.

Τῆιβ, thro' ye.

Τῆιοα, thro' them.

Τῆι, thro', and Ῥε, me.

Τῆι, thro', and τε, thee.

Τῆι, thro', and ε, him.

Τῆι, thro', and ι, her.

Τῆι, thro', and ιῆ, us.

Τῆι, thro', and ιῆ, ye.

Τῆι, thro', and α, them.

The following Personals are compounded in the same manner :

Singular.

ἐγᾶμ, unto me.

ἐγᾶθ, unto thee.

ἐγῆε, unto him.

ἐγῆι, unto her.

Plural.

ἐγᾶιῆ, unto us.

ἐγᾶιβ, unto ye.

ἐγᾶα, unto them.

Ῥοιᾶμ, with me.

Ῥοιᾶθ, with thee.

Ῥοιῆμ, with him.

Ῥοιῆμ, with her.

Ῥοιῆμ, with us.

Ῥοιβ, with ye.

Ῥοιᾶα, with them.

Singular.

Plural.

αἶψα, out of me.
 ἀπὸ, out of thee.
 αὐτοῦ, out of him, it.
 αὐτῆς, out of her, it.

αἶψα, out of us.
 ἀπὸ, out of ye.
 αὐτῶν, out of them.

Ὀνόματι, off me.
 ὀνόματι, off thee.
 ἐκ, off him.
 ἐκ, off her.

Ὀνόματι, off us.
 ἐκ, off ye.
 ἐκ, off them.

ἐν μέσῳ, between me. ἐν μέσῳ, between us.
 ἐν μέσῳ, between thee. ἐν μέσῳ, between ye.
 ἐν μέσῳ, between him. ἐν μέσῳ, between them.
 ἐν μέσῳ, between her.

ἐν ἐμοί, in me.
 ἐν σοί, in thee.
 ἐν αὐτῷ, in him, it.
 ἐν αὐτῇ, in her, it.

ἐν ἡμῖν, in us.
 ἐν ὑμῖν, in ye.
 ἐν αὐτοῖς, in them.

ἐκ, from me.
 ἐκ, from thee.
 ἐκ, from him.
 ἐκ, from her.

ἐκ, from us.
 ἐκ, from ye.
 ἐκ, from them.

ὑπὲρ, upon me.
 ὑπὲρ, } upon thee.
 ὑπὲρ, }
 ὑπὲρ, upon him.
 ὑπὲρ, upon her.

ὑπὲρ, upon us.
 ὑπὲρ, upon ye.
 ὑπὲρ, } upon them,
 ὑπὲρ, }

ὑπὲρ, } over, or be-
 ὑπὲρ, } yond me.
 ὑπὲρ, } over, or be-
 ὑπὲρ, } yond thee.

ὑπὲρ, over, or beyond
 us.
 ὑπὲρ, over, or beyond
 ye.

ὑπὲρ

Singular.

Plural.

ἐαυτοῦ, over, or beyond him.

ἐαυτῶν, } over or beyond them.

ἐαυτῆς, over, or beyond her.

These latter Examples are compounded of ἐκ, *unto, for*; με, *with*; ἀφ', *out of*; δι, *off, from*, (signifying privation;) εἰς, or ἰς, *between*; ἐν, *in*; ἀπ', *from*; περὶ, *about, upon*; and ὑπέρ, *over, beyond*; and their Personal Pronouns, ἐγώ, *me*, σύ, *tu*, ἡμεῖς, *we*, singular; ἡμεῖς, or ἡμεῖς, *us*, and αὐτοί, *plural*.

POSSESSIVES.

Compounds.

Compounded of

ἐμόν, to my.

ἐμοί, to, and ἐμόν, my.

ἐσοῦ, to thy.

ἐσοί, to, and ἐσοί, thy.

ἐσ' αὐτόν, to his, or her.

ἐσοί, to, and αὐτόν, his, or her.

ἐαυτοῦ, to our.

ἐμοί, to, and αὐτοῦ, our.

ἐσ' αὐτούς, to their.

ἐμοί, to, and αὐτούς, their.

ἐμόν, with my.

ἐμόν, with, and ἐμόν, my.

ἐσοῦ, with thy.

ἐσοῦ, with, and ἐσοῦ, thy.

ἐμόν, with our.

ἐμόν, with, and αὐτοῦ, our.

The following Possessives are compounded in the like manner.

Singular.

Plural.

ἐξ ὑποκάτω, under my.

ἐξ ὑποκάτω, under our.

ἐξ ὑποκάτω, under thy.

Singular.	Plural.
ὅμ, from my.	ὅμ, from our.
ὅδ, from thy.	
ἡέμ, with my.	ἡέμ, with our.
ἡέδ, with thy.	
τῡέμ, through my.	τῡέμ, through our.
τῡέδ, through thy.	

These are compounded of *πο*, *under*; *ό* *from*; *με*, *with*; and *τρε*, *through*; and the Possessive Pronouns *μο*, *my*; *δο*, *thy*; and *αμ*, *our*. The third Person singular, and second and third Persons plural, do not unite with their Prepositions, and therefore cannot properly be called Compounds. The third Persons singular and plural will require *η* prefixed to them; as, *πο η'α*, *under his, her, or their*; *ό η'α*, *from his, her, or their*; *με η'α*, *with his, her, or their*; *τρε η'α*, *through his, her, or their*. The second Person plural simply follows the Preposition; as, *δο βυμ*, *to your*, *with your*, *under your*, &c.

These Compounds take an increase like their respective Primitives. The Personal Compounds require the increase to be immediately joined to them; as, *εγαντα*, *with me*; but the Possessive Compounds must have the increase attached to the Noun immediately following them; as, *ηέμ λαιντα*, *with my hand*.

As a Pronoun should represent the Substantive for which it stands, either alone, or in conjunction with

with its governing Preposition, it is plain that such Particles as admit of no Inflection, are not properly of that class. Hence there are really but four Pronouns, as in page 72. But in compliance with the custom of other Irish Gram-
marians, I have divided the Pronouns into distinct classes, and have treated of each separately.

OF VERBS.

ALL regular Verbs claim the following Accidence, viz. two Voices, Active and Passive.

Five Moods ; Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, and Infinitive.

Three Tenses ; present, past, and future.

Two Numbers ; Singular and Plural.

Three Persons ; I, thou, he, she, or it, singular ; we, ye, they, plural.

Three Participles ; present, past and future.

The Conjugations are two ; the first has a broad vowel, and the second a slender vowel, in the termination.

Verbs are of four kinds ; Active, Passive, Impersonal, and Neuter. Of this last kind are the regular, irregular, and defective Auxiliaries, having no passive Voice. The impersonals have always a passive termination.

All Verbs Active, when indicating habit or custom, change the final *m* of their first Person singular Number, present Tense, indicative Mood, into *n* : but in the passive voice, (like the imperative

tive

ive Mood, and impersonal Verbs) they are formed by annexing μ to their participles.

When the future Tense of an interrogative or affirmative active Verb, is preceded by a personal Pronoun, the final δ is changed into γ , and if the initial be a mutable consonant, it suffers aspiration.

When a personal Pronoun precedes a Verb, the initial of the Verb, if a mutable, must be aspirated, because the relative α , i. e. *that* or *which*, if not expressed, is always understood, which deprives its subsequent mutable of its natural sound, in the present and future Tenses; as, $\alpha\eta\tau\upsilon\alpha\ \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\eta$, or, $\alpha\ \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\eta$, is it you deceives, or *that* deceives? $\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa\ \tau\upsilon\alpha\ \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, or $\alpha\ \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, is it not thou *that* art deceived? The negative particle η , and the interrogative $\alpha\iota$, have also the same influence on their subsequent mutables.

All Verbs, not having their first Person, present and past Tense, of the indicative Mood, formed of the second Person singular, imperative Mood, are irregular.

All regular Verbs of the first conjugation, terminate their first Person singular, present Tense, indicative in $\alpha\mu$; and in $\alpha\gamma$, in the first Person, past Tense.

All regular Verbs of the second conjugation, have their present indicative in $\imath\mu$, and past in $\imath\gamma$.

No Verb can grammatically end in m , or $\imath$, in the plural; nor in o , in the singular.

All

All Verbs should be absolute in their *Initials*, in Tenses and Persons ; unless they begin with π , or a vowel.

There is no consuetudinal Mood ; it has probably been mistaken for what $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\sigma\eta\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\delta\alpha\iota\varsigma$ calls $\beta\eta\acute{\iota}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ $\gamma\eta\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\alpha\gamma\alpha\epsilon$, the habitual Verb.

There is no optative or deprecativè Mood ; these emotions are expressed by proper particles.

There are no Gerunds, or Supines ; the passive Participle annexed to μ , supply their place.

Particles peculiar to Moods, are only signs of the different Moods.

All particles prefixed to Verbs, become Adverbs, and add energy to the Verb, though not blended with it ; as, in the English words, moan, be-moan ; get, be-get ; speak, be-speak, &c.

I have given two different modes of Conjugation, which I have designated by the names of modern mode, and ancient mode.

The modern mode, or manner of conjugation is not strictly grammatical, particularly in the present Tense of the indicative Mood, active Voice, which, except the first Person, is the form the Verb takes to indicate habit or custom ; but as it is more commonly used in conversation than the true, or ancient mode used in our Manuscript and printed books, it is necessary that the learner should know it.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

THE Auxiliary Verbs are four in number, viz. $\epsilon\iota$, it is ; $\tau\alpha$, it is ; $\beta\iota\omicron\mu$, or $\beta\iota\omicron\mu$, (19.) I be ; $\beta\eta\tau\eta\lambda\iota\mu$, am I ? or I am.

$\epsilon\iota$ is an irregular defective Auxiliary, having but one variation, $\beta\upsilon\omicron$, which is its past Tense, and which it occasionally transfers to the potential Mood, and is often improperly written $\beta\omicron$. It can form no sentence without a repetition of itself, the aid of its past Tense, or of $\tau\alpha$; thus :

$\epsilon\iota \epsilon \epsilon\iota \lambda\alpha\iota\delta\iota\mu\epsilon$, it is he *is* stronger. A repetition of itself.

$\epsilon\iota \mu\epsilon \beta\upsilon\omicron \lambda\alpha\iota\delta\iota\mu\epsilon$, it is I *was* stronger. Aid of its past Tense.

$\epsilon\iota \mu\epsilon \tau\alpha \lambda\alpha\iota\delta\iota\mu$, it is I *am* strong. Aid of the Verb $\tau\alpha$.

$\tau\alpha$ is only the present positive *Substitute* of $\beta\iota\omicron\mu$, which, as the only regular Auxiliary, takes this Verb for its positive in the present Tense, and the past Tense of $\beta\eta\tau\eta\lambda\iota\mu$ for its interrogative and negative past Tense. In all other Moods and Tenses $\beta\iota\omicron\mu$ assumes the regular form.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary βί, be.

MODERN MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

βί, -βίς, be thou.	βίος γῆν, let us be.
βιάς γε, let him be.	βίος γίβ, be ye.
	βίος γιάδ, let them be.

PROHIBITIVE, ηδ ; as ηδ βί, be not.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

βίωμ, I be.	βίωμ γῆν, we be.
βίωμ τυ, you be.	βίωμ γίβ, ye be.
βίωμ γε, he be.	βίωμ γιάδ, they be.

Positive.

τα με, I am.	τα γῆν, we are.
τα τυ, you are.	τα γίβ, ye are.
τα γε, he is.	τα γιάδ, they are.

Past Tense.

βί, -βίς με, I was.	βί γῆν, we were.
βί, -βίς τυ, thou wast.	βί γίβ, ye were.
βί, -βίς γε, he was.	βί γιάδ, they were.

Future

*Future Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

beio me, I shall be. beio rin, we shall be.
 beio tu, thou shalt be. beio rib, ye shall be.
 beio re, he shall be. beio riad, they shall be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beioin, I would be. beio rin, we would be.
 beioeo, you would be. beio rib, ye would be.
 beio-re, he would be. beio riad, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mbeioin, if I would be. da mbeio rin, if we would be.
 da mbeioeo, if you would be. da mbeio rib, if ye would be.
 da mbeio re, if he would be. da mbeio riad, if they would be.

ma bioin, } if I be, or ma bioin rin, } if we be.
 ma ta me, } am. ma ta rin, }
 ma bioin tu, } if you ma bioin rib, } if ye be.
 ma ta tu, } be, &c. ma ta rib, }
 ma bioin re, } if he be, ma bioin riad, } if they be.
 ma ta re, } &c. ma ta riad, }

go mbeio me, until I will be. go mbeio rin, until we be.
 go mbeio tu, until you will be. go mbeio rib, until ye be.
 go mbeio re, until he will be. go mbeioh riad, until they be.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Οο, or α̃ βειτ̃, to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ὢν mbeit̃, being.

Past Tense. ἔας mbeit̃, having been.

Future Tense. ὦν τι βειτ̃, about to be.

ANCIENT MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

βιδηιγ, -βιοδημασιδ, -βιοδηγ̃ι̃;
let us be.

βι, -βιδh, be thou.

βιδηιδh, -βιοδηγιβh, be ye.

βιδh γε, let him be.

βιδιγ, -βιδιδ, let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

βι̃οιμ, I be.

βι̃οιμουμ, βι̃οιμασιδ, we be.

βι̃οιμ, you are.

βιοδβουμ, ye be.

βι̃οιη γε, he is.

βι̃οιδ, they be.

Positive,

Positive.

Singular.	Plural.
τάμ, I am.	τάμυρ,-τάμασις, we are.
ταίρ, } thou art.	τάβυρ,-τάτασι, ye are.
ταίρ, }	
ταίρ, } he is.	τάς, they are.
ατα,	

Past Tense.

βίς,-βάς, I was.	βίσυρ,-βάμαρ, we were.
βίσει,-βάσαι, thou wast.	βίβυρ,-βάβαρ, ye were.
βίς,-βάς, he was.	βίσις,-βάσις, they were.

Future Tense.

βείς, I will be.	βείσυρ,-βείσις, we will be.
βείσει, thou wilt be.	βείβυρ, ye will be.
βείς,-βείς, he will be.	βείσις, they will be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

βείσι, I could or would be.	βείσιμ, we would be.
βείσει, thou wouldst be.	βείσις, ye would be.
βείς,-βείς, he would be.	βείσις, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

δα μβείσιμ, if I would be.	δα μβείσιμ, if we would be.
δα μβείσει, if thou wouldst be.	δα μβείσις, if ye would be.

Singular.

Plural.

ἄα μβεῖδ γε, if he would be. ἄα μβεῖδις, if they would be.

ἢα ὕδῃμ, if I may be, &c. as in all the Persons of the present Tense, Indicative Mood.

ἔο μβεῖδ, until I will be, &c. as in the future Tense, Indicative Mood.

Ἐμυ μβεῖδ, unless I will be, &c. as in the future Indicative.

INFIFITIVE MOOD.

δο, or α βεῖτ, to be.

PARTICIPLES. As in the Modern Mode.

The Negative of this Verb, in the imperative Mood, is *να*; as, *να βί*, be not. In all the other Moods *ἢ* is the Negative; as, *ἢ βίμ*, I am not; *ἢ ὕδῃμ τῦ*, you are not, &c.

The Interrogative is *αν*; but before consonants which require eclipsis, the *η* is sometimes omitted and the *α* retained; as, *α μβῖδῃμ τῦ*, do you be. Sometimes *αν* is altogether omitted; as, *μβῖδῃμ γε*, does he be.

Conjugation

Conjugation of b̄r̄n̄l̄m, I am, or am I?

MODERN MODE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

b̄r̄n̄l̄m, I am, or am I?	b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ r̄m̄, we are, &c.
b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ t̄u, thou art, &c.	b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ r̄ibh, ye are, &c.
b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ r̄e, he is, &c.	b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ r̄iāð, they are, &c.

Past Tense.

r̄aibh me, I was, or was I?	r̄aibh r̄iñ, we were, &c.
r̄aibh t̄u, thou wast, &c.	r̄aibh r̄ibh, ye were, &c.
r̄aibh r̄e, he was, &c.	r̄aibh r̄iāð, they were, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

Present Tense.

b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄m, I am, or am I?	b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄m̄r̄, -b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄m̄ð, we are, &c.
b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄r̄, thou art, &c.	b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄bh̄ur̄, -b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄c̄iðh, ye are, &c.
b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ r̄e, he is, &c.	b̄h̄r̄n̄l̄ð, they are, &c.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

ṛabhaṛ, I was, or was I? *ṛabhamāṛ*, we were, &c.
ṛabhaiṛ, thou wast, &c. *ṛabhabhāṛ*, ye were, &c.
ṛabh ṛe, he was, &c. *ṛabhadaṛ*, they were, &c.

This Verb is only used in its indicative present and past Tense, and becomes a positive Interrogative and Negative for *bīdhiṃ* ; as, *an bhpṛāṇ, an ṛabhaiṛ, no an mbēidhiṃ do ṛiḡ, ?* Art thou, wast thou or wilt thou be a king? (Interrogative.)
Ṣi bhpṛim, m ṛabhaiṛ, aḡaṛ m bhēid mo ṛiḡ, I am not, I was not, and I will not be a king. (Negative.)

Particular attention must be paid to the aspiration of initial and final letters, and to the eclipsis of initial consonants, as they are not only distinctive marks of the different Persons, but also of Moods and Tenses.

The letter *ṛ* should never be omitted in the future Tense of any Verb, except the auxiliary *bīdhiṃ*, or *bīom* ; (20.) It must be placed next to the termination of the second Person singular, of the imperative Mood ; as, *meall*, deceive thou ; *mealṛad*, I will deceive.

OF REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS of the first Conjugation are such as have their last vowel broad in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. They terminate their first Persons singular, indicative Mood, in
am,

am, in the present Tense; in ay, in the past Tense; and in pad, in the future Tense. The infinitive Mood, and active Participles have a broad termination.

Verbs of the second Conjugation have their last vowels slender, in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. In the indicative Mood, they terminate their first Persons, present Tense, in m; past Tense in y; and future Tense in ed. They have a slender termination in the infinitive Mood, and active Participles.

Verbs beginning with consonants capable of aspiration, or eclipsis, are variously influenced in their different Moods and Tenses. The initials of Verbs active never suffer any alteration in any of the Persons in the imperative, either in commanding or forbidding; as, meall, deceive; na meall, do not deceive.

In the Infinitive Mood, if the initial be a mutable, it must be aspirated as do, or a mealadh, to deceive.

In the Participles Active, the initial retains its natural force in the present and future Tenses; as ag mealadh, deceiving; ay ti mealadh, about to deceive; but in the preter Tense, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis, as iay mbualadh, having struck; and if the initial be an aspirable consonant, and not of the influenced class, it suffers aspiration in the preter Tense; as iay mealadh, having deceived.

In the indicative Mood, the present and future Tenses, in affirming, have their initials unaspirated; as, *mealam*, I deceive; *mealpad*, I will deceive; but if a negative be prefixed, the initial must be aspirated; as, *ñi mealam*, I do not deceive; *ñi mealpad*, I will not deceive. In the preter Tense, whether affirming or denying, the initial must be aspirated; as, *mealaf*, I deceived; *ñiof mealaf*, I did not deceive.

In the potential Mood, the initial suffers aspiration; as, *mealpam̃*, I would, or could deceive,

In the conditional Mood, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis; as *ðā gceilpm̃*, if I would conceal; but if the initial be not of the influenced class, but an aspirable consonant, it suffers no aspiration; as, *ðā mealpam̃*, if I would deceive. If the initial be a vowel, it will require *h* prefixed; as, *ðā h'iaipam̃*, if I would ask.

The present and future interrogatives *a*, or *am*, either eclipse or aspirate the initial, as the case may require; as, *a gceilpm*, shall I conceal? *a mealpam*, shall I deceive?

The preter interrogative aspirates the initial; as, *af meal me*, did I deceive?

In the imperative Mood, the second Person singular is the root of the Verb; as, *meall*, deceive thou; the third Person singular ends in *adh*; as, *mealadh fe*; let him deceive; the first Person plural in *aif*, or *aoif*; as, *mealamaif*, or *mealamaoif*,

μαοις, let us deceive ; and sometimes like the first Person singular, indicative Mood, present Tense ; as, mealam, let us deceive ; the second Person plural ends in ας, or αςε, ; as, mealας γε, or mealαςε, deceive ye ; the third Person plural ends in ις, or ις ; as mealαςις, or mealας ιας, let them deceive.

In the indicative Mood, present Tense, the first Person singular ends in am, or m ; the second in η . the third in ις, or αν, with the Pronoun subjoined ; as, mealας, or mealαν γε, he deceives. The first person plural ends in μαρ, μαοις, or μις ; the second in βαρ, βαρ, or τας ; the third in ας or ς.

The first Person singular, preter Tense, ends in ας ; the second, in ις ; the third, like the second Person singular, imperative Mood, with the Pronoun subjoined ; as, meal γε, he deceived ; the first Plural ends in μαρ ; the second in βαρ ; and the third in δαρ,

The first Person singular, future Tense, ends in ςας, or ςας ; the second, in ςαρ, or ςας, with the Pronoun ; the third, in ςας : the first plural in μαρ, or μαοις ; the second, in βαρ, or αςε, the third, in ςας, or ςας.

The potential Mood forms the first Person singular in ςαμ ; the second, in ςα, or ςας ; the third, in ςας : first Person plural in μαρ, or μαοις ; the second, in ςας, or ςας, with the Pronoun annexed ; and the third, in ςαςις, or ςαςις.

All



All the Persons of the conditional Mood terminate like the Potential.

The infinitive Mood is generally formed by adding *as* to the second Person singular, imperative Mood; as, *meall*, deceive thou; *do*, or *a meataoh*, to deceive; but it is sometimes formed by the addition of *τ* to the root of the Verb; as, *ceit*, conceal thou; *do*, or *a ceitτ*, to conceal. In some few Verbs the infinitive is the same as the root.

When a relative is either written or understood, all the Persons of the present Tense, indicative Mood, terminate in *as*, or *eat*.

Example.

Y mye mealas, it is I (who) deceive; *y tu a mealas*, it is thou that deceivest; *y e mealas*, it is he (who) deceives; *y rme mealas*, it is we (who) deceive; *y ribye mealas*, it is ye (who) deceive; *y rtao a mealas*, it is they that deceive.

In the indicative past Tense, the relative form of the Verb is like the second Person singular, imperative Mood.

Example.

Algas ar bpreagna do Iudas, do bpat eisean a dubait re. And Judas *that* betrayed him, answering, said.

In

In the future Tense of the indicative, the relative form of the Verb terminates in *բայ*, or *բայց*; as, *իշ Ես ա մեալբայ*, it is thou shalt deceive : *իշ Է ա շեւբայ*, it is he who shall conceal.

In the potential and conditional Moods, the relative terminates like the third Person singular, indicative Mood, future Tense.

Example.

Ան ի մեալբօ, he who would deceive.

PASSIVE VOICE.

THE passive Voice may be expressed in all the Moods and Tenses, by prefixing the auxiliary *Եմ* to the preter Tense of the passive Participle ; as, *Եմ մե մեալա*, let me be deceived ; *Եմ Ես մեալա*, be thou deceived ; *Եմ մե մեալա*, I am deceived ; *Եմ մե մեալա*, I was deceived, &c. But it is sometimes formed in the imperative by adding *ար*, or *եր*, to the root of the Verb ; as, *մեալար լաճ*, let them be deceived ; *շեւեր լաճ*, let them be concealed.

In the indicative, the present Tense is formed by adding *ար*, or *եր*, to the root of the Verb ; as, *մեալար լաճ*, they are deceived ; *շեւեր լաճ*, they are concealed ; but this termination is only used in

in this Tense, when it is intended to express habit or custom.

The preter Tense is formed by adding *adh*, or *edh* ; as, *mealadh me*, I was deceived ; *ceileadh me*, I was concealed.

The future Tense is formed by adding *ar*, *adharr*, *fir*, or *fidhir* ; as, *mealarr*, or *mealadharr me*, I will be deceived ; *ceilfir*, or *ceilfidhir me*, I will be concealed.

The potential and conditional Moods terminate in *ar*he, or *fir*he ; as, *mealar*he me, I would be deceived ; *da mealar*he me, if I would be deceived ; *ceilar*he me, I would be concealed ; *da gceilar*he me, if I would be concealed.

The infinitive, like the Participle, is formed by adding *ta*, or *te*, to the root ; as, *do* or *a beir mealta*, to be deceived ; *do*, or *a beir ceilte*, to be concealed.

Conjugation of Meall, deceive.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

mealad γῆ, let us de-
ceive.

meall, deceive thou.

mealad γῖβ, deceive ye.

mealad γε, let him de-
ceive.mealad γῖαδ, let them de-
ceive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Οο, or a mealadh, to deceive.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. αῖ mealadh, deceiving.*Past Tense.* ἰα mealadh, having deceived.*Future Tense.* αῖπ τῖ mealadh, about to deceive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mealam, I deceive.

mealan γῆ, we deceive.

mealan τυ, thou deceivest.

mealan γῖβ, ye deceive.

mealan γε, he deceives.

mealan γῖαδ, they deceive.

Past

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

meall me, I deceived.
meall tu, thou deceivedst.
meall ʒe, he deceived.

Plural.

meall ʒm̃, we deceived.
meall ʒb̃, ye deceived.
meall ʒad̃, they deceived

Future Tense.

mealpadh me, I will deceive.	mealpadh ʒm̃, we will deceive.
mealpadh tu, thou wilt deceive.	mealpadh ʒb̃, ye will deceive.
mealpadh ʒe, he will deceive.	mealpadh ʒad̃, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

mealpam̃, I would or could deceive.	mealpadh ʒm̃, we would or could deceive.
mealpadh, thou wouldst or couldst deceive.	mealpad ʒb̃, ye would or could deceive.
mealpad ʒe, he would or could deceive.	mealpad ʒad̃, they would or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mealpam̃, if I would deceive.	da mealpad ʒm̃, if we would deceive.
da mealpadh, if thou wouldst deceive.	da mealpad ʒb̃, if ye would deceive.
da mealpad ʒe, if he would deceive.	da mealpad ʒad̃, if they would deceive.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bīdh me mealta, let me be deceived.	bīdh γīñ mealta, let us be deceived.
bīdh mealta, be thou deceived.	bīdh γīh mealta, be ye ceived.
bīdh γε mealta, let him be deceived.	bīdh γīad mealta, let them be deceived.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ōo, or α beĩ mealta, to be deceived.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.

Past Tense. ιαγ na beĩ mealta, having been
deceived.

Future Tense. αιγ τι beĩ mealta, about to be
deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

τα me mealta, I am τα γīñ mealta, we are
deceived. deceived.

Singular.

Plural.

τα tu mealta, thou art
deceived.

τα γιβ mealta, ye are de-
ceived.

τα γε mealta, he is de-
ceived.

τα γιαδ mealta, they are
deceive d.

Past Tense.

βιδh me mealta,, I was
deceived.

βιδh γιν mealta, we were
deceived.

βιδh tu mealta, thou
wast deceived.

βιδh γιβ mealta, ye were
deceived.

βιδh γε mealta, he was
deceived.

βιδh γιαδ mealta, they
were deceived.

Future Tense.

βειδh me mealta, I will
be deceived.

βειδh γιν mealta, we will
be deceived.

βειδh tu mealta, thou
wilt be deceived.

βειδh γιβ mealta, ye will
be deceived.

βειδh γε mealta, he will
be deceived.

βειδh γιαδ mealta, they
will be deceived.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

βειδhιn mealta, I would
be deceived.

βηειδ γιν mealta, we
would be deceived.

βειδhedh mealta, thou
wouldst be deceived.

βηειδ γιβ mealta, ye
would be deceived.

βειδ γε mealta, he would
be deceived.

βηειδ γιαδ mealta, they
would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Da mbēiōm mealta, if I
would be deceived.

Da mbēidhedh mealta, if
thou wouldst be de-
ceived.

Da mbēid ye mealta, if
he would be de-
ceived.

Da mbeid γῖn mealta, if
we would be deceived.

Da mbeid γῖbh mealta,
if ye would be de-
ceived.

Da mbeid γῖad mealta,
if they would be de-
ceived.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Meal, deceive thou.

Mealadh ye, let him
deceive.

Mealam, mealamaoid,-
mealamaiγ, let us de-
ceive.

Mealaidh γῖbh, deceive
ye.

mealaidiγ, let them de-
ceive.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same
as in the modern Mode, active Voice.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealam, I deceive.	Mealamaſ, -mealamaoib, we deceive.
Mealaf, thou deceivest.	Mealabaſ, ye deceive.
Mealaf, ye, } he de-	mealaid, they deceive.
Mealaid ye, } ceives.	

*Past Tense.**

mealaf, I deceived.	mealamaſ, we deceived.
mealaf, thou d ceivedst.	mealabaſ, ye deceived.
meal ye, he deceived.	mealadaſ, they deceived.

Future Tense.

Mealpaib, I will deceive.	Mealpaamaſ, -mealpamaoib, we will deceive.
Mealpaſ, thou wilt deceive.	Mealpaabaſ, ye will deceive.
Mealpaib ye, he will deceive.	Mealpaaid, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL

* In the past Tense of the indicative, and in the potential Mood, do is generally expressed before the Verb ; as, do mealaf, I deceived ; do mealamaſ, we deceived ; do mealpaſ, I would deceive ; do ceilpeamaoif, we would conceal, &c. &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
mealpam̄, I would, or could deceive.	mealpamaĩ, we would, or could deceive.
mealpað, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.	mealpað ġib, ye would, or could deceive.
mealpað ġe, he would, or could deceive.	mealpaðiĩ, they would, or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD,

ða mealpam, if I would deceive.	ða mealpamaóĩ, if we would deceive.
ða mealpað, if thou wouldst deceive.	ða mealpað ġib, if ye would deceive.
ða mealpað ġe, if he would deceive.	ða mealpaðiĩ, if they would deceive.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mealtaĩ, be deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtaĩ me, let me be deceived.	Mealtaĩ in̄, let us be deceived.
Mealtaĩ tu, be thou deceived.	Mealtaĩ ib, be ye de- ceived.
	mealtaĩ

Singular.	Plural.
Μεαλταρ ε, let him be deceived.	Μεαλταρ ιαδ, let them be deceived.

The infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern Mode, passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ταμ mealτα, I am deceived.	Ταμαρ mealτα, we are deceived.
ταρ mealτα, thou art deceived.	ταβάρ mealτα, ye are deceived.
τα γε mealτα, he is deceived.	ταιδ mealτα, they are deceived.

The present Tense is frequently written in all the Persons, like the imperative Mood, passive Voice; except that sometimes the τ which follows the root of the Verb is aspirated; as, mealταρ me, let me be deceived; mealταρ me, I am deceived.

Past Tense.

Μεαλαδ με, I was deceived.	Μεαλαδ ιμ, we were deceived.
Μεαλαδ τυ, thou wast deceived.	Μεαλαδ ιβ, ye were deceived.
Μεαλαδ ε, he was deceived.	Μεαλαδ ιαδ, they were deceived.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealƿaðan me,	} I will be de- ceived.	mealƿaðan m̃,	} we will be deceived.
mealƿan me,		mealƿan m̃,	
mealƿaðan t̃u,	} thou, &c.	mealƿaðan ið,	} ye, &c.
mealƿan t̃u,		mealƿan ið,	
mealƿaðan e,	} he, &c.	mealƿaðan iad,	} they &c.
mealƿan e,		mealƿan iad,	

POTENTIAL MOOD.

alƿað me, I would be deceived.	mealƿað m̃, we would be deceived.
mealƿað t̃u, thou wouldst be deceived.	mealƿað ið, ye would be deceived.
mealƿað e, he would be deceived.	mealƿað iad, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða mealƿað me, if I would be deceived.	ða mealƿað m̃, if we would be deceived.
ða mealƿað t̃u, if thou wouldst be deceived.	ða mealƿað ið, if ye would be deceived.
ða mealƿað e, if he would be deceived.	ða mealƿað iad, if they would be deceived.

In the passive Voice the prohibitive to the imperative Mood is the same as in the imperative Mood, active Voice.

Example.

Example.

Να μελταρ με, let me not be deceived; να
meall, do not deceive.

The present and future Negative of the indicative Mood, in both voices, is ηι.

Example.

Ηι μελαμ, I do not deceive; ηι μελπαδ, I will
not deceive; ηι μελταρ, me, I am not deceived;
ηι μελπαρ me, I will not be deceived.

The preter negative is also the same in both voices, and is expressed by ηιη, ηιορ, or ηιαρ.

Example.

Ηιαρ μελαγ, I did not deceive; ηιαρ μελαδ
me, I was not deceived.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Regular Verb, Ceil, Conceal

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

ceil, conceal thou.

ceilsö ye, let him conceal.

ceilsö ym, let us conceal.

ceilsö yb, conceal ye.

ceilsö yad, let them conceal.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a ceilt, to conceal:

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. 2lg ceilt, concealing.*Past Tense.* 1ap gceilt, having concealed.*Future Tense.* 2lp ti ceilt, about to conceal.

P

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceilin ġim, we conceal.
ceilin tu, thou concealest.	ceilin ġib, ye conceal.
ceilin ġe, he conceals.	ceilin ġiad, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeil me, I concealed.	ċeil ġim, we concealed.
ċeil tu, thou concealedst.	ċeil ġib, ye concealed.
ċeil ġe, he concealed.	ċeil ġiad, they concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilpió me, I will conceal.	ceilpió ġim, we will conceal.
ceilpió tu, thou wilt conceal.	ceilpió ġib, ye will conceal.
ceilpió ġe, he will conceal.	ceilpió ġiad, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilim, I would, or could conceal.	ċeilpió ġim, we would, or could conceal.
ċeilpió, thou wouldst, or couldst conceal.	ċeilpió ġib, ye would, or could conceal.
ċeilpió ġe, he would, or could conceal.	ċeilpió ġiad, they would, or could conceal.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Da gceilfīn, if I would
conceal.

Da gceilfīs γīn, if we
would conceal.

Da gceilfīs, if thou
wouldst conceal.

Da gceilfīs γīs, if ye
would conceal.

Da gceilfīs γe, if he
would conceal.

Da gceilfīs γiad, if they
would conceal.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, 1

Singular,

Plural.

bīs me ceilte, let me be
concealed.

bīs γīn ceilte, let us be
concealed.

bīs ceilte, be thou con-
cealed.

bīs γīs ceilte, be ye con-
cealed.

bīs γe ceilte, let him
be concealed.

bīs γiad ceilte, let them
be concealed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a bēit ceilte, to be concealed.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilte, concealed,

Past Tense. lāp mbeit ceilte, having been
concealed.

Future Tense. 2l p tī bēit ceilte, about to be
concealed.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Ṭa me ceilte, I am concealed.	Ṭa ḡm̄ ceilte, we are concealed.
-------------------------------	----------------------------------

Ṭa tu ceilte, thou art concealed.	Ṭa ḡb̄ ceilte, ye are concealed.
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Ṭa ḡe ceilte, he is concealed.	Ṭa ḡad̄ ceilte, they are concealed.
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Past Tense.

Bidh me ceilte, I was concealed.	Bidh ḡm̄ ceilte, we were concealed.
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Bidh tu ceilte, thou wast concealed.	Bidh ḡb̄ ceilte, ye were concealed.
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Bidh ḡe ceilte, he was concealed,	Bidh ḡad̄ ceilte, they were concealed.
-----------------------------------	--

Future Tense.

Beidh me ceilte, I will be concealed.	Beidh ḡm̄ ceilte, we will be concealed.
---------------------------------------	---

Beidh tu ceilte, thou wilt be concealed.	Beidh ḡb̄ ceilte, ye will be concealed.
--	---

Beidh ḡe ceilte, he will be concealed.	Beidh ḡad̄ ceilte, they will be concealed.
--	--

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ṭeidhm̄ ceilte, I would be concealed.	Ṭeidh ḡm̄ ceilte, we would be concealed.
---------------------------------------	--

beidheoh

Singular.

Plural.

beidheòh ceilte, thou
wouldst be conceal-
ed.

beidh sib ceilte, ye would
be concealed.

beidh se ceilte, he
would be concealed.

beidh siad ceilte, they
would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeidhm ceilte, if I
would be concealed.

Da mbeidh sinn ceilte, if
we would be con-
cealed.

da mbeidheòh ceilte, if
thou wouldst be con-
cealed

da mbeidh sib ceilte,
if ye would be con-
cealed.

da mbeidh se ceilte, if
he would be con-
cealed.

da mbeidh siad ceilte, if
they would be con-
cealed

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Ceil, conceal thou.

Ceileam, ceilimid, ceileam-
maoi, let us conceal.
ceilidhe, ceilidhise, con-
ceal ye.

ceilidh se, let him con-
ceal.

ceilidh, ceilidhid, let
them conceal.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilm, I conceal.	Ceileamaí, -ceilimid, we conceal.
ceiltú, thou concealest.	ceileabaí, -ceiltí, ye conceal.
ceiltídh, ceilm se, he conceals.	ceiltí, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ceileas, I concealed.	ceileamaí, we concealed.
ceiltís, thou concealedst.	ceileabaí, ye concealed.
ceiltídh se, he concealed.	ceileadaí, -ceiltí, they concealed.

Future Tense.

Ceiltídh, I will conceal.	ceiltíseamaí, -ceiltíseamais, we will conceal.
ceiltís, thou wilt conceal.	ceiltíseabaí, -ceiltíshe, ye will conceal.
ceiltídh se, he will conceal.	ceiltídh, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceiltídh, I would conceal.	ceiltídhmaí, we would conceal,
ceiltídh, thou wouldst conceal.	ceiltíshe, ye would conceal.

ceiltídh

Singular.

Plural.

ceilfíð se, he would
conceal.

ceilfíðis, they would
conceal.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilfíð, if I would
conceal.

Da gceilfídhmaois, if
we would conceal.

da gceilfídh, if thou
wouldst conceal.

da gceilfíde se, or síb, if
ye would conceal.

da gceilfíð se, -gceil-
fídh, if he would
conceal.

da gceilfíðis, if they
would conceal.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ceiltear me, let me be
concealed.

Ceiltear m̄, let us be
concealed.

ceiltear tu, be thou
concealed.

ceiltear íb, be ye con-
cealed.

ceiltear e, let him be
concealed.

ceiltear iad, let them
be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same
as in the modern, passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Táim ceilte, -ceiltear
me, I am concealed.

Támar ceilte, -ceiltear m̄,
we are concealed.

táir

Singular.

ταῖς ceilte,-ceiltear ἔτι,
 thou art concealed.
 τὰ γε ceilte,-ceiltear
 γε, he is concealed.

Plural.

ταῖς ceilte,-ceiltear ἱς,
 ye are concealed.
 ταῖς ceilte,-ceiltear ἰαδ,
 they are concealed.

Past Tense.

ceileadh me, I was concealed	ceileadh ἡ, we were concealed.
ceileadh tu, thou wast concealed.	ceileadh ἱς, ye were concealed.
ceileadh e, he was concealed.	ceileadh ἰαδ, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfidh me,-ceilfir me, I will be concealed.	ceilfidh ἡ,-ceilfir ἡ, we will be concealed.
ceilfidh tu,-ceilfir tu, thou wilt be concealed,	ceilfidh ἱς,-ceilfir ἱς, ye will be concealed.
ceilfidh ē,-ceilfir ē, he will be concealed.	ceilfidh ἰαδ,-ceilfir ἰαδ, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilfidhe me, I would be concealed.	ceilfidhe ἡ, we would be concealed.
ceilfidhe tu, thou wouldst be concealed.	ceilfidhe ἱς, ye would be concealed.
ceilfidhe ē, he would be concealed.	ceilfidhe ἰαδ, they would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilpíde me, if I would be concealed.	Da gceilpíde m̃, if we would be concealed.
Da gceilpíde tu, if thou wouldst be concealed. ed.	Da gceilpíde íb, if ye would be concealed.
Da gceilpíde é, if he would be concealed.	Da gceilpíde íad, if they would be concealed.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE Irregular Verbs are the most difficult part of the Irish Language, and therefore claim a particular attention from the learner. To enable him the better to understand them, the ancient and modern Modes of conjugating the entire of them are displayed in the following Examples.

Conjugation of féadam, I can, or I am able.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
féadam, I can, or I am able.	féadan f̃m̃, we can, or we are able.
	Q féadan

Singular.

Plural.

ƿēadan tu, thou canst,
&c.

ƿēadan ƿib, ye can, &c.

ƿēadan ƿe, he can, &c.

ƿēadan ƿiad, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

ð'ƿēað me, I could, or
I was able.

ð'ƿēað ƿiṁ, we could, or
we are able.

ð'ƿēað tu, thou, &c.

ð'ƿēað ƿib, ye, &c.

ð'ƿēað ƿe, he, &c.

ð'ƿēað ƿiad, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ƿēaðƿað me, I may, or
I will be able.

ƿēaðƿað ƿiṁ, we may, or
we will be able.

ƿēaðƿað tu, thou may-
est, &c.

ƿēaðƿað ƿib, ye may, &c.

ƿēaðƿað ƿe, he may,
&c.

ƿēaðƿað ƿiad, they may,
&c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ðƿēaðƿaiṁ, I might, or
could be able.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿiṁ, we might,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað thou mightest,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿib, ye might,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿe, he might,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿiad, they
might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða ƿēaðƿaiṁ, if I could.

ða ƿēaðƿað ƿiṁ, if we
could.

Singular.

Plural.

ἂν βῆς δῶ, if thou
couldst.

ἂν βῆαδῶς γε, if he
could.

ἂν βῆαδῶς ῥίς, if ye
could.

ἂν βῆαδῶς ῥιάδ, if they
could.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ῥῆαδᾰμ, I can, or I am able.	ῥῆαδᾰμαῖ, -ῥῆαδᾰμαῖς, we can, or we are able.
ῥῆαδᾰι, thou canst, &c.	ῥῆαδᾰβᾰι, ye can, &c.
ῥῆαδᾰς γε, he can, &c.	ῥῆαδᾰις, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

ὄῥῆαδᾰι, I could, or I was able.	ὄῥῆαδᾰμαῖ, we could, or we were able.
ὄῥῆαδᾰις, thou couldst, &c.	ὄῥῆαδᾰβᾰι, ye, &c.
ὄῥῆαδ γε, he, &c.	ὄῥῆαδᾰις, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ῥῆαδᾰς, I may, or I will be able.	ῥῆαδᾰσᾰμαῖ, -ῥῆαδᾰσᾰμαῖς, we may, or we will be able.
--------------------------------------	---

ῥῆαδᾰις

Singular.	Plural.
ῥεᾷδῥαι, thou may- est, &c.	ῥεᾷδῥαὖβαι, ye may, &c.
ῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥε, he may, &c.	ῥεᾷδῥαὖ, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ὀῥεᾷδῥαι, I might, or could be able.	ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖμασι, we might, &c.
ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ, thou might- est, &c.	ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥε, -ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥιβ, ye might, &c.
ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥε, he might, &c.	ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖσι, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ὅα ῥεᾷδῥαι, if I could	ὅα ῥεᾷδῥαμασι, if we could.
ὅα ῥεᾷδῥαὖ, if thou couldst.	ὅα ῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥε, -ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥιβ, if ye could.
ὅα ῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥε, if he could.	ὅα ῥεᾷδῥαὖσι, if they could.

In the plural number, the last *ο* is generally rejected; thus ὀῥεᾷδῥαδῃμασι, ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥε, ὀῥεᾷδῥαὖ ῥιαδ, is more commonly written ὀῥεᾷδῥαμασι, ὀῥεᾷδῥα ῥε, ὀῥεᾷδῥα ῥιαδ.

This Verb wants the imperative and infinitive Moods, and the Participles; and having no passive Voice, it takes for its passive substitute the verbal Noun ῥεῖδι, *Conjugation*

Conjugation of the irregular Verb ὀεαν, do, or
make, &c.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ὀεαν, do.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ὀο, or α ὀεαναῶ, to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ἄγ ὀεαναῶ, doing or making.

Past Tense. ἴαμ ἠδεαναῶ, having done or made.

Future Tense. ἄμ τι ὀεαναῶ, about to do, or
make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ὀεανάμ, I do, or make. ὀεαναῖς ἤμ, we do, &c.

δεεαναῖς τυ, thou, &c. δεεαναῖς ἤβ, ye do, &c.

δεεαναῖς ἤε, he, &c. δεεαναῖς ἤαδ they do, &c.

Past Tense.

ἤμ με, I did do, &c.

ἤμ ἤμ, we did do, &c.

ἤμ τυ, h ou didst, &c.

ἤμ ἤβ, ye did, &c.

ἤμ ἤε, e did, &c.

ἤμ ἤαδ, they did, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

ðéanfað, -ðéanfað me, I	ðéanfað γῖḡ, we will do,
will do, or make.	or make.
ðéanfað tu, thou, &c.	ðéanfað γῖb, ye &c.
ðéanfað γε, he, &c.	ðéanfað γῖað, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ðhéanfaḡ, I would do,	ðhéanfað γῖḡ, we would
or make.	do or make.
ðhéanfaðh, thou, &c.	ðhéanfaðh γῖb, ye, &c.
ðhéanfaðh γε, he, &c.	ðhéanfaðh γῖað, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða ndéanfaḡ, if I would	ða ndéanfaðh γῖḡ, if we,
do or make.	&c.
ða ndéanfaðh, if thou,	ða ndéanfaðh γῖb, if ye,
&c.	&c.
ða ndéanfaðh γε, if he,	ða ndéanfaðh γῖað, if
&c.	they, &c.

*MODERN MODE.**PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Singular.	Plural.
	bið γῖḡ ðéanta, -bið γῖḡ
	ḡeῖðh, let us, &c.
biðh ðéanta, -biðh ḡeῖðh,	bið γῖb ðéanta, -bið γῖb
be thou done, &c.	ḡeῖðh, be ye, &c.
bið γε ðéanta, -bið γε	bið γῖað ðéanta, -bið γῖað
ḡeῖð, let him, &c.	ḡeῖðh, let them, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ὅο, or α beῖτ δεάντα, -Ὅο, or α beῖτ πεῖδῃ, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ὀεάντα, or πεῖδῃ, made, done, or finished.

Past Tense. ἰαμ ἡα beῖτ, or ἰαμ μῶbeῖτ δέαντα, after being done, &c.

Future Tense. ῶλμ τι beῖτ δεάντα, about to be done, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Ἔα me δέαντα, -τα me
πεῖδῃ, I am done, or
made.

τα γῆν δέαντα, -πεῖδῃ, we,
&c.

τα tu δέαντα, -πεῖδῃ,
thou, &c.

τα γῖβ δεάντα, -πεῖδῃ, ye,
&c.

τα γε δέαντα, -πεῖδῃ, he,
&c.

τα γῖαδ δέαντα, -πεῖδῃ,
they, &c.

Past Tense.

ἦδῃ me δέαντα, I was
done, or made.

βῖδῃ γῆν δέαντα, we were
done, &c.

βῖδῃ tu δέαντα, thou,
&c.

βῖδῃ γῖβ δέαντα, ye, &c.

βῖδῃ γε δέαντα, he,
&c.

βῖδῃ γῖαδ δέαντα, they,
&c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

βέω me δέαντα, I will be done, or made.	βέω ἡμῶν δέαντα, we, &c.
βέω σὺ δέαντα, thou, &c.	βέω ὑμῶν δέαντα, ye, &c.
βέω αὐτὸς δέαντα, he, &c.	βέω οὗτοι δέαντα, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

βέωμι δέαντα, I would be done, or made.	βέω ἡμῶν δέαντα, we, &c.
βέωσιν δέαντα, thou, &c.	βέωσιν ὑμῶν δέαντα, ye, &c.
βέωσι δέαντα, he, &c.	βέωσιν οὗτοι δέαντα, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅσα μβέωμι δέαντα, or μβέω, if I was done, &c. and so of all the other persons, as in the conditional Mood of the auxiliary Verb, βί.



ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

δέαντα, do thou.	δέαντα ἡμῶν, -δέαντα ὑμῶν let us do.
δέαντα αὐτοῦ, let him do.	δέαντα ὑμῶν, do ye.
	δέαντα οὗτοι, let them do.
	Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Ḑéanam, I do.

Ḑéanai, thou dost.

Ḑéanaiḡ, -Ḑéanaiḡ ḡe, he daes.

Plural.

Ḑéanamaiḡ, -Ḑéanamai, we do.

Ḑéanabai, ye do.

Ḑéanaiḡ, they do.

Past Tense.

ḡiḡeai, I did.

ḡiḡi, thou didst.

ḡiḡ ḡe, he did.

ḡiḡeamai, we did.

ḡiḡebai, ye did.

ḡiḡeaiḡ, they did.

Future Tense.

Ḑhéanaiḡ, I will do.

Ḑhéanai, thou wilt do.

Ḑhéanaiḡ ḡe, he, &c.

Ḑhéanamai, we will do.

Ḑhéanabai, ye will do.

Ḑhéanaiḡ, they will do.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ḑhéanai, I would do.

Ḑhéanaiḡ, thou, &c.

Ḑhéanaiḡ ḡe, he, &c.

Ḑhéanamai, we, &c.

Ḑhéanabai, ye, &c.

Ḑhéanaiḡ, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḡa ndéanai, if I would do.

ḡa ndéanamai, if we, &c.

Singular.

Plural.

ὅα νδέανadh, if thou,
&c.

ὅα νδέανφαιdh γε, if ye,
&c.

ὅα νδέανad γε, if he,
&c.

ὅα νδέανφαιδιγ, if they,
&c.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

δέανται ἡ, let us be
done.

δέανται ἑ, be thou
done.

δέανται ἰβ, be ye done.

δέανται ἑ, let him be
done.

δέανται ἰad, let them be
done.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ὅο, or α βεῖτ δέαντα, to be made, done, or
finished.

Participles are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ταῖν δέαντα, -ρεῖδ, I am
done.

ταμαρ δέαντα, we are
done.

ταρ δέαντα, thou art
done.

ταβαρ δέαντα, ye are
done.

τα γε δέαντα, he is
done.

ταδ δέαντα, they are
done.

Past

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

μῆαδὼς me, I was done.
 μῆαδὼς τὺ, thou wast
 done.
 μῆαδὼς ἐ, he was done.

Plural.

μῆαδὼς ἡμεῖς, we were done.
 μῆαδὼς ὑμεῖς, ye were done.
 μῆαδὼς αὐτοὶ, they were
 done.

Future Tense.

θήεσθαι me, I will be
 done.
 θήεσθαι τὺ, thou wilt
 be done.
 θήεσθαι ἐ, he will be
 done.

θήεσθαι ἡμεῖς, we will be
 done.
 θήεσθαι ὑμεῖς, ye will be
 done.
 θήεσθαι αὐτοὶ, they will
 be done.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

θέεσθαι me, I would
 be made.
 θέεσθαι τὺ, thou
 wouldst be made.
 θέεσθαι ἐ, he would
 be made.

θέεσθαι ἡμεῖς, we would
 be made.
 θέεσθαι ὑμεῖς, ye would
 be made.
 θέεσθαι αὐτοὶ, they
 would be made.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

δεέσθαι me, if I
 would be made.
 δεέσθαι τὺ, if thou
 wouldst be made.
 δεέσθαι ἐ, if he
 would be made.

δεέσθαι ἡμεῖς, if we
 would be made.
 δεέσθαι ὑμεῖς, if ye
 would be made.
 δεέσθαι αὐτοὶ, if they
 would be made.

Irregular.

Irregular Verb, Հո՞ւմ, I do; or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

հո՞ւմ, or հո՞ւմ, I do, or make.	հո՞ւհ իմ, -հո՞ւհմի՞ծ, -հո՞ւ- մա՞յ, we do, or make.
հո՞ւիր, -հո՞ւ ռւ, thou doest or makest.	հո՞ւհ ի՛ծ, -հո՞ւհի՛ծ, -հո՞ւ- ծա՞յ, ye do, or make.
հո՞ւ իւ, he does, or makes.	հո՞ւհ իւ՞ծ, -հո՞ւհի՞ծ, they do, or make.

All the other Moods and Tenses of this verb, in both voices, are borrowed from the foregoing.

Irregular Verb, Ծըսիմ, I say.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

This Verb borrows its imperative Mood from ձԲայ, say, or speak ; and its infinitive Mood and Participles from յաժ, say.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

ἄβαιμ, say thou.	ἄβαιμι ἑγὼ, let us say.
ἄβαιμις ἑ, let him say.	ἄβαιμις ὑμεῖς, say ye.
	ἄβαιμις ἑκεῖνοι, let them say.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ἰδο, or ἄ μᾶλλον, to say.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. ὢν μᾶλλον, saying.

Past Tense. ἰὼν μᾶλλον, having said.

Future Tense. ἔτι μᾶλλον, about to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ἔειπμι, I say.

ἔειπμι ἑγὼ, we say.

ἔειπμις tu, thou sayest.

ἔειπμις ὑμεῖς, ye say.

ἔειπμις ἑ, he says.

ἔειπμις ἑκεῖνοι, they say.

Past Tense.

εἰπαίμεν me, I said.

εἰπαίμεν ἑγὼ, we said.

εἰπαίμενς tu, thou saidst.

εἰπαίμενς ὑμεῖς, ye said.

εἰπαίμενς ἑ, he said.

εἰπαίμενς ἑκεῖνοι, they said.

Future Tense.

εἰπαίμεν me, I will say.

εἰπαίμεν ἑγὼ, we will say.

εἰπαίμενς tu, thou wilt say.

εἰπαίμενς ὑμεῖς, ye will say.

εἰπαίμενς ἑ, he will say.

εἰπαίμενς ἑκεῖνοι, they will say.

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Deapcam, I would say.

deapcad rñ, we would say

deapcadh, thou wouldst say.

deapcad rñb, ye would say.

deapcad re, he would say.

deapcad riab, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndeapcam, if I would say.

da ndeapcad rñ, if we would say.

da ndeapcadh, if thou wouldst say.

da ndeapcad rñb, if ye would say.

da ndeapcad re, if he would say,

da ndeapcad riab, if they would say.

*MODERN MODE.**PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Abapcar, let it be said.

PARTICIPLE. Rarce, said.*INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.* Deapcar, it is said.*Past Tense.* dubcadh, it was said.*Future Tense.* deapcar, it will be said.*POTENTIAL MOOD.*

deapcadhe, it would be said.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα ἡδεῖσθαιδε, if it would be said.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood, as in the active Voice; modern Mode.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.

δερμ, I say.
 δερμι, thou sayest.
 δερ γε, he says.

Plural.

δερμιδ, -δερμεμα, we say.
 δερμιδ, -δερμεδα, ye say.
 δερμιδ, they say.

Past Tense.

δουρα, I said.
 δουρα, thou saidst.
 δουρα γε, he said.

δουραμα, we said.
 δουραδα, ye said.
 δουραδα, they said.

Future Tense.

δεαρφαδ, I will say. δεαρφαμα, we will say.
 δεαρφα, thou wilt say. δεαρφοδα, ye will say.
 δεαρφα γε, he will say. δεαρφαδ, they will say.

RELATIVES

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. ὁ δειπν, that says.

Past Tense. ὁ δούπητ, that said.

Future Tense. ὁ δέαρφαρ, that will say.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

δέαρφαμ, I would say. δέαρφάμασι, we would say.

δέαρφάδῃ, thou wouldst say. δέαρφάδ ῥίβ, ye would say.

δέαρφάδ ῥε, he would say. δέαρφάδις, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ἂν δέαρφαμ, if I would say, &c. like the Potential Mood, in all its persons, but prefixing ἂν, *if*, and eclipsing the initial by η.

The passive Voice, Ancient Mode, is the same as the passive Voice, modern Mode.

INTERROGATIVES PRESENT.

ἂν ἀβραῖμ, do I say? ἂν δούπαμασι, do we say?

ἂν ἀβραῖν τι, dost thou say? ἂν δειπ ῥίβ, do ye say?

ἂν ἀβραῖν ῥε, does he say? ἂν δειπίς, do they say?

Negative. ἢ.

INTERROGATIVES

INTERROGATIVES PAST.

Ναὶ ὠβήναι, did I say.

Ναὶ ὠβήναι, didst thou say, &c. through all the
Persons

Negative, Νίον, or νίαι.

INTERROGATIVES FUTURE.

Ἄν' ὀεαρῶ, - ἂν ὀεαρῶ με, shall I say, &c.

Negative, Νί.

*Conjugation of the irregular Verb Ἀβαίη, say, or
speak, &c.*

This Verb is conjugated in all its Moods and Tenses like a regular Verb of the second conjugation, except in the infinitive Mood and Participles, which are the same as the foregoing Verb.

Conjugation of Τίγῃμ, I come.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. (21.)

Singular.

Plural.

Τίγῃμ, I come.

τίγῃς, - τίς τῷ, thou
comest.

τίς γῆν, - τίγεσθεσθῶ, we
come.

τίς γῆν, - τίγεσθεσθῶ, ye
come.

S

τίς

Singular.

Plural.

τις γε, he comes.

τις ριαδ,-τιςιδ, they
come.*Past Tense.*ἐαίμις με,-ἐαίμις, I ἐαίμις ῥιῃ,-ἐαίμις, we
came. came.ἐαίμις τυ,-ἐαίμις,-ἐαν- ἐαίμις ριβ,-ἐαίμις, ye
γας, thou camest. came.ἐαίμις γε, he came. ἐαίμις ριαδ,-ἐαίμις, they
came. came.*Future Tense.*τιορᾷς με,-τιορᾷς, I τιορᾷς ῥιῃ,-τιορᾷς, we
will come. will come.τιορᾷς τυ,-τιορᾷς, τιορᾷς ριβ,-τιορᾷς, ye
thou wilt come. ye will come.τιορᾷς γε, he will τιορᾷς ριαδ,-τιορᾷς,
come. they will come.*RELATIVES.**Present Tense.* τίς, that cometh.*Past Tense.* ἐαίμις, that came.*Future Tense.* τιορᾷς, that will come.*POTENTIAL MOOD.*τιορᾷς, I would come. τιορᾷς ῥιῃ,-τιορᾷς, we
would come. would come.τιορᾷς, thou wouldst τιορᾷς ριβ,-τιορᾷς, ye
come. would come.τιορᾷς γε, he would τιορᾷς ριαδ,-τιορᾷς, they
come. would come.*CONDITIONAL.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Ὅα ὀτιοεῖμαι, if I
would come.

Ὅα ὀτιοεῖς, if thou
wouldst come.

Ὅα ὀτιοεῖται, if he
would come.

Plural.

Ὅα ὀτιοεῖσθε, if we
would come.

Ὅα ὀτιοεῖσθε, if ye
would come.

Ὅα ὀτιοεῖσθε, if they
would come.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	ταῖς, come thou.	ταῖς, come ye.
	ταῖς, come ye.	ταῖς, let them come.
	ταῖς, let him come.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ὅ, or α τεῖς, to come.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. α τεῖς, coming.

Past Tense. α τεῖς, having come.

Future Tense. α τεῖς, about to come.

Irregular

Irregular Verb τέαδ, or τέις, go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

	τέαδαις γῆν, -τέαδαισιν, - ἡμῖν γῆν, let us go.
τέδ, -ἡμῖν, go thou.	τέαδαις γε, -ἡμῖν γε, -ἡμῖν γῆν, go ye.
τέαδαις γε, -ἡμῖν γε, let him go.	τέαδαις γε, -τέαδαις γῆν, - ἡμῖν γῆν, let them go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ἰ, or αὐ, to go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ἰν, αὐ, going.

Past. ἰν, αὐ, having gone.

Future. Ἰν, αὐ, about going.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

τέαδαις, -τέαδ me, I go.	τέαδ γῆν, -τέαδαις, -τέαδ- αἰσιν, we go.
τέαδ tu τέαδαις, thou goest.	τέαδ γῆν, -τέαδαις, -τέαδ- αἰς, ye go.
τέαδ γε, he goes.	τέαδ γῆν, -τέαδαις, they go.

Past Tense.

ἔαδαις me, -ἔαδαις, I went.	ἔαδαις γῆν, -ἔαδαις, we went.
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

ἔαδαις

Singular.

éúao tu,-éúaoaiγ, thou,
&c.

éúao γe, he went.

Plural.

éúao γib,-chúaoiγe,-éúao
bq, ye went.

éúaoih γiao,-éúaoai, they
went.

Future Tense.

παέραdh me,-παέραd, I
will go.

παέραdh tu,-παέραι,
thou wilt go.

παέραdh γe, he will go.

παέραdh γih,-παέραμαoi,
we will go.

παέραdh γib,-παέραbai, ye
will go.

παέραdh γiao,-παέραιd,
they will go.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

παέραm, I would go.

παέραdh, thou wouldst
go.

παέραd γe, he would
go.

παέραd γih,-παέραμαoi
we would go.

παέραd γib,-παέραιdhγe,
ye would go.

παέραd γiao,-παέραιdγ,
they would go.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Οα παέραm, if I would go, &c. as in all the per-
sons of the potential Mood.

Irregular

Irregular Verb Էլիմ, I see.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Էլիմ, I see.

Էլից իմ, -Էլիցմծ, we see.

Էլից տւ, -Էլիցի, thou seest.

Էլից իծ, -Էլիցծծծ, ye see.

Էլից իւ, he sees.

Էլից իւծ, -Էլիցծ, they see.

Past Tense.

Ըողայից մե, -Ըողայիցալ, I
saw.

Ըողայից իմ, -Ըողեամար, we
saw.

Ըողայից տւ, -Ըողայիցալ,
thou, &c.

Ըողայից իծ, -Ըողեածար, ye
saw.

Ըողայից իւ, he saw.

Ըողայից իւծ, -Ըողեածար,
they saw.

Future Tense.

Էլիցիծի մե, -Էլիցիւծ, I
will see.

Էլիցիծի իմ, -Էլիցիւծհար, we
will see.

Էլիցիծի տւ, -Էլիցիւ, thou
wilt see.

Էլիցիծի իծ, -Էլիցիւծհե, -Էլիցիւծհար, ye will see.

Էլիցիծի իւ, he will see.

Էլիցիծի իւծ, -Էլիցիւծիծ, they will see.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Էլիցիմ, I would see.

Էլիցիւծ իմ, -Էլիցիւծհար, we would see.

Էլիցիմ,

Singular :

Plural.

ċiġfeadh, thou wouldst see. ċiġfeadh ġib, ye would see.

ċiġfeadh ġe, he would see. ċiġfeadh ġiad, -ċiġfeadiġ, they would see.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bfeicfin, if I would see. Da bfeicfed ġin, -Da bfeicfeamaoiġ, if we, &c.

Da bfeicfeadh, if thou, &c. Da bfeicfeadh ġib, if ye, &c.

Da bfeicfeadh ġe, if he, &c. Da bfeicfeadh ġiad, -Da bfeicfeadiġ, if they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

feiceamaoiġ, -feicið ġin, let us see.

feic, see thou. feicið ġib, feiciðhe, see ye.

feicið ġe, let him see. feicið ġiad, -feiciðiġ, let them see.

This Verb takes its imperative and infinitive Moods and Participles from feicim, *I see*, and not from feaċam, *I view*; hence it has ċiġm, or feċm, for its habitual form.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ċitear me, -faictear me, ċitear in, -faictear in, we are seen.

ċitear

Singular.

Plural.

chítear tú, -faicítear tú, cítear íb, -faicítear íb,
 thou art seen. ye are seen.

chítear é, -faicítear é, cítear iad, -faicítear iad,
 he is seen. they are seen.

Past Tense.

chonaicad me, or chonaicadh me, tú, é, m̃, íb, iad, I
 was seen, thou wast seen, &c.

Future Tense.

Chitear me, tú, é, &c. I will be seen, thou, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

faicfidhe me, &c. I would be seen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bfaicfidhe me, &c, if I would be seen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

faictear tú, &c. be thou seen, &c.

*Irregular Verb beir, take.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

beir, take thou.

beirjed r̃m̃, -beirjedhmaoir
 beirneam, let us take.

beirneadh r̃ib, -beirfidhe,
 take ye.

beirneadh

Singular.

Plural.

beipeað ƒe, let him take. beipeað ƒiað,-beipeaðiƒ, let
them take.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ðo, or a bpeit̃, to take.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. aƒ bpeit̃, taking.

Past. iafi mbpeit̃, having taken.

Future. ƒi ƒi bpeit̃ about to take.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beipum, I take.

beipum ƒiñ,-beipeamari, we
take.

beipum tu,-beipum, thou
takest.

beipum ƒið,-beipeit̃iðh,
take.

beipum ƒe, he takes.

beipum ƒiað,-beipeið, they
take.

Past Tense.

muƒ me,-muƒaƒ, I took.

muƒ ƒiñ,-muƒamari, we
took.

muƒ tu,-muƒaƒ, thou
didst take.

muƒ ƒið.-muƒaðari, ye
took.

muƒ ƒe, he took.

muƒ ƒiað,-muƒaðari, they
took.

Future Tense.

beipeaðh me,-beipeað,
I will take.

beipeaðh ƒiñ, beipeamari,
we will take.

T

beipeaðh

Singular.

Plural.

beirfeadh tu, beirfir,
thou wilt take.

beirfeadh se, he will
take.

beirfeadh sib, ye will
take.

beirfeadh siad, -beirfeadaist,
they will take.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beirfin, I would take.

beirfeadh sin, -beirfeadaist,
we would take.

beirfeadh, -beirfir, thou
wouldst take.

beirfeadh sib, -beirfidhe,
ye would take

beirfeadh se, he would
take.

beirfeadh siad, -bheirfidis,
they would take.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeirfin, &c. if I would take, &c. as in the Po-
tential Mood.

*PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

beirtear tu, &c. be thou taken, &c.

*INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.*

beirtear me, tu, e, &c. I am taken, thou, &c.

Past Tense.

rugadh me, &c. I was taken, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

βεηρεαι me, &c. I will be taken, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

βεηρησε me, &c. I would be taken, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Οα μβεηρησε me, &c. if I would be taken, &c.

*Irregular Verb, Δειξω, I say.**IMPERATIVE MOOD,*

Singular.

Plural.

	ταβαινω εγω, -ταβαινασθις,
	let us give.
ταβαιν, give thou.	ταβαινω εσυ, -ταβαινασθε,
	ταβαινε, give ye.
ταβαινω εε, let him	ταβαινω εαυτοι, -ταβαινασθις,
give.	let them give.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

δο, or α ταβαιντ, to give.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. δεχ ταβαντ, giving.

Past Tense. εαν δεταβαντ, having given.

Future Tense. ειν τι ταβαιντ, about to give.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beim, I give.	beim rin, -beimeamar, we give.
beim tu, -beimtu, thou givest.	beim rib, -beimebar, ye give.
beim fe, he gives.	beim riad, -beimud, they give.

Past Tense.

tuḡ me, -tuḡaf, I gave.	tuḡ rin, -tuḡamar, we gave.
tuḡ tu, -tuḡaf, thou didst give.	tuḡ rib, -tuḡabar, ye gave.
tuḡ fe, he gave.	tuḡ riad, -tuḡabar, they gave.

Future Tense. (22.)

beirpead me, -beirpead, I will give.	beirpead rin, -beirpeadamar, we will give.
beirpead tu, -beirpitu, thou wilt give.	beirpeadh rib, ye will give.
beirpeadh fe, he will give.	beirpeadh riad, -beirpud, they will give.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bheirpim, I would give.	bheirpead rin, -bheirpeadamar, we would give.
bheirpead, thou wouldst give.	bheirpead ribh, -bheirpudhe, ye would give.
bheirpead fe, he would give.	bheirpead riad, -bheirpeadamar, they would give.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Da ðtabhaiſſim, if I
would give.

Da ðtabhſſead ſim, -Da
ðtabhſſamaoſ, if we
would give.

Da ðtabhſſadh, if thou
wouldst give.

Da ðtabhſſed ſe, -da ðta-
bhſſaiohſe, -da ðta-
bhſſaiohe, if ye, &c.

Da ðtabhſſead ſe, if
he gives.

Da ðtabhſſead ſiad, -da
ðtabhſſaioſ, if they
would give.

The imperative may also be expressed by *tuſ*,
give thou; *tuſad ſe*, let him give, &c. termi-
nating all the persons as in *tabhaiſ*, *tabhaiſio ſe*,
&c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beſſtear me, -tuctar me, beſſtear im, -tuctar im, we
I am given. are given.

beſſtear tu, -tuctar tu, beſſtear ibh, -tuctar ibh,
thou art given. ye are given.

beſſtear é, -tuctar é, beſſtear iad, -tuctar iad,
he is given. they are given.

Past Tense.

tuſadh me, I was given. tuſadh im, we were given.

tuſadh tu, thou wast given. tuſadh ibh, ye were
given.

tuſadh é, he was given. tuſadh iad, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béarrfar me, I will be given.	béarrfar m̃, we will be given.
béarrfar tu, thou wilt be given.	béarrfar ibh, ye will be given.
béarrfar é, he will be given.	béarrfar iad, they will be given.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Béarrfaíde me, tu, é, m̃, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéarrfaíde me, tu, é, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bear̃tear, or tug̃tar, be given.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheir̃ tabhar̃ta, to be given.

Irregular Verb, bear̃, bring forth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bear̃ad r̃m̃, let us bring forth.

bear̃

Singular.

Plural.

bear, bring forth.

bearad sibh, bring ye forth.

bearad sí, let her bring forth.

bearad siad, let them bring forth.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bhear, to bring forth.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag bhear, bringing forth.

Past Tense. Iar mbhear, having brought forth.

Future Tense. Ar ti bhear, about to bring forth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

bearam, I bring forth.

bearan sím, -bearamar, we bring forth.

bearan tu, -bearar, thou bringest forth.

bearan sibh, -bearabhar, ye bring forth.

bearar sí, she brings forth.

bearan siad, -bearaid, they bring forth.

Past Tense.

rug me, -rugar, I brought forth.

rug sím, -rugamar, we brought forth.

rug tu, -rugar, thou didst bring forth.

rug sibh, -rugabhar, ye brought forth.

rug sí, she brought forth.

rug siad, -rugadar, they brought forth.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béarfaidh me, -béarfaidh, I will bring forth.	béarfaidh γῆν, -béarfaidh, we will bring forth.
béarfaidh tu, -béarfaidh, thou wilt bring forth.	béarfaidh sib, -béarfaidh, ye will bring forth.
béarfaidh sí, she will bring forth.	béarfaidh siad, -béarfaidh, they will bring forth.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Úbáirfaim, &c. I would bring forth, &c. as in Verbs of the first conjugation.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéirfaim, &c. if I would bring forth, &c. terminating as in the potential; but eclipsing the initial by m.

*PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Bearrair tu, ē, &c. be thou born, he, &c.

*INDICATIVE MOOD**Present Tense.*

béairtar, me, tu, é, ī, &c. I am born, thou, he, we, &c.

Past Tense.

Rugas me, tu, é, &c. I was born, thou, he, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Ḅear̄paṃ me, tu, ē, &c. I will be born, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ḅear̄paide me, &c. I would be born, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḑa mbear̄paide me, &c. if I would be born, &c.

*Irregular Verb Cl̄n̄, hear.**ACTIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Singular.

Plural.

cl̄n̄id ṡiṇ̄, -cl̄n̄idhm̄iṡ,
let us hear.

cl̄n̄, hear thou.

cl̄n̄id ṡib̄h, -cl̄n̄idh̄ye,
hear ye.

cl̄n̄id ṡe, let him hear. cl̄n̄id ṡiad, -cl̄n̄idiṡ, let
them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḑo, or a chl̄n̄t̄m, -chloṡ, to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ḑl̄ḡ chl̄n̄t̄m, -cloṡ, hearing.

Past Tense. ṡaṡ chl̄n̄t̄m, -ḡcloṡ, having heard.

Future Tense. Ḑa ti chl̄n̄t̄m, -cloṡ, about to
hear.

U

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

cl ^h ḡm, I hear.	cl ^h ḡ ḡm̄,-cl ^h ḡeama ^h , we hear.
cl ^h ḡm tu,-cl ^h ḡm̄, thou hearest.	cl ^h ḡ ḡbh,-cl ^h ḡeabh ^h , ye hear.
cl ^h ḡḡe, he hears.	cl ^h ḡ ḡad,-cl ^h ḡeada ^h , they hear.

Past Tense.

ch ^h ualadh me,-ch ^h ual ^h , I heard.	ch ^h ualadh ḡm̄,-ch ^h ualama ^h , we heard.
ch ^h ualadh tu,-ch ^h ual ^h , thou didst hear.	ch ^h ualadh ḡbh,-ch ^h ualabh ^h , ye heard
ch ^h ualadh ḡe, he hears.	ch ^h ualadh ḡad,-ch ^h ualada ^h , they heard.

Future Tense.

cl ^h ḡfeadh me,-cl ^h ḡfeadh, I will hear.	cl ^h ḡfeadh ḡm̄,-cl ^h ḡfeama ^h , we will hear.
cl ^h ḡfeadh tu,-cl ^h ḡḡm̄, thou wilt hear.	cl ^h ḡfeadh ḡbh,-cl ^h ḡfeabh ^h , ye will hear.
cl ^h ḡfeadh ḡe, he will hear.	cl ^h ḡfeadh ḡad,-cl ^h ḡḡm̄, they will hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

cl ^h ḡḡm̄, I would hear.	cl ^h ḡḡm̄ ḡm̄,-cl ^h ḡḡmh ^h , we would hear.
cl ^h ḡḡm̄, thou wouldst hear.	cl ^h ḡḡm̄ ḡbh,-cl ^h ḡḡm̄ ḡe, ye would hear.
cl ^h ḡḡm̄ ḡe, he would hear.	cl ^h ḡ ḡm̄ ḡad,-cl ^h ḡḡm̄, they would hear.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Θα ᾤκησῃ, &c. if I would hear, &c. as in the potential Mood.

 PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Κληθεῖς ἔσθι, be thou heard, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ἰδοῦ, or α βεῖς κλητε, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Κλητε, heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Κληθεῖς με, ἔσθι, ἐγώ, &c. I am heard. thou, he, &c.

Past Tense.

Κύλας με, or κληεῖς με, ἔσθι, ἐγώ, &c. I was heard, thou, he, &c.

Future Tense.

Κλησεῖς με, ἔσθι, ἐγώ, &c. I will be heard, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Κλησεῖς με, ἔσθι, ἐγώ, &c. I would be heard, thou, &c.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα ἔκλῃψθε με, &c. if I would be heard, &c. as in the potential Mood.

Some Authors consider this Verb and κλῄωμι, I hear, as regulars, and write the past Tense ἐκλῃψ, and κλῄω, I heard.

Irregular Verb ῥάγ, find, or get.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

ῥάγ, find thou.

ῥάγαδ ῥῆν, - ῥάγαδαοις, let
us find,ῥάγαδ ῥῖβ, - ῥάγαδ' ῥε, find
ye.

ῥάγαδ ῥε, let him find.

ῥάγαδ ῥῆαδ, - ῥάγαδαοις,
let them find.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ὁ' ῥάγαίλ, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ῥάγαίλ, finding.*Past Tense.* ἔῥαγ, having found.*Future Tense.* ἔῥαγ, about to find.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

fāgam, I find.

fāgan tu, -fāgari, thou
findest.

fāgan Ƴe, he finds.

Plural.

fāgan Ƴiñ, -fāgamaƳi, we
find.fāgan Ƴib, -fāgabari, ye
find.fāgan Ƴiad, -fāgaio, they
find.*Past Tense.*Ƴuari me, -ƳuaraƳi, I
found.Ƴuari tu, -ƳuaraƳi, thou
didst find

Ƴuari Ƴe, he found.

Ƴuari Ƴiñ, -ƳuaramaƳi, we
found.Ƴuari Ƴib, -ƳuaraƳari, ye
found.Ƴuari Ƴiad, -ƳuaraƳio, they
found.*Future Tense.*ƳeabƳao me, -ƳeabƳao, I
will find.ƳeabƳao tu, -ƳeabƳari, thou
wilt find.ƳeabƳao Ƴe, he will
find.ƳeabƳao Ƴiñ, -ƳeabƳamaƳi, we
will find.

ƳeabƳao Ƴib, ye will find.

ƳeabƳao Ƴiad, -ƳeabƳaio, they
will find.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ƳeabƳam, I would find.

ƳeabƳao, thou wouldst
find.ƳeabƳao Ƴe, he would
find.ƳeabƳao Ƴiñ, -ƳeabƳamaƳioƳi, we
would find.ƳeabƳao Ƴib, ye would
find.ƳeabƳao Ƴiad, -ƳeabƳa-
ƳaƳioƳi, they would find.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITION 'L MOOD.

Ɔa bƿáƷƿam, if I would find. &c terminating all the persons as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE,

IMPERATIVE MOOD,

ƿáƷtar, be found.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

ƿáƷtar me, tu, é, ƿrit-
ear me, tu, é, I am
found, &c.

ƿáƷtar m, ib, iad, ƿritear
m, ib, iad, we are found,
&c.

Past Tense.

ƿuapad me, tu, é, &c. ƿrit me, tu, é, &c. I was found, &c.

Future Tense.

Ʒeapap me, tu, é, m, ibh, iad, ƿáƷƿear me, tu, é, m, ibh, iad, I will be found, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ʒeapapde, me, &c, ƿáƷƿidhe me, &c. I would be found, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ɔa Ʒeapapidhe me, &c, if I would be found, &c. as in the potential Mood.

This

This Verb borrows its indicative future, and its potential Mood from *ġeabham*, I get, or receive.

Irregular Verb *riġ*, reach, or arrive at.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

	<i>Riġeam</i> , <i>riġeamawid</i> , let us reach
<i>riġ</i> , reach thou.	<i>Riġeawġe</i> , reach ye.
<i>riġeaw</i> <i>ġe</i> , let him reach.	<i>Riġeaw</i> <i>ġiaw</i> , <i>riġiaw</i> , let them reach.

PARTICIPLE. *Roċtam*, reaching.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Riġim</i> , I reach.	<i>Riġiaw</i> <i>ġim</i> , <i>Riġeamaw</i> , we reach.
<i>Riġiaw</i> <i>tu</i> , <i>riġiaw</i> , thou reacheſt.	<i>Riġiaw</i> <i>ġiaw</i> , ye reach.
<i>Riġiaw</i> <i>ġe</i> , he reaches.	<i>Riġiaw</i> <i>ġiaw</i> , they reach.

Past Tense.

<i>Raimic</i> <i>me</i> , <i>Rangaw</i> , I reached.	<i>Raimic</i> <i>ġim</i> , <i>Rangamaw</i> , we reached.
<i>Raimic</i> <i>tu</i> , <i>Rangaw</i> , thou reachedſt.	<i>Raimic</i> <i>ġiaw</i> , <i>Rangabhaw</i> , ye reached.
<i>Raimic</i> <i>ġe</i> , he reached.	<i>Raimic</i> <i>ġiaw</i> , <i>Rangabhaw</i> , they reached.

Future

Future Tense.

Ṛiḡṣṭō me, -Ṛiḡṣṭō, I will reach.	Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣiṁ, -Ṛiḡṣṭōmō, we will reach.
Ṛiḡṣṭō tu, -Ṛiḡṣṭā, thou wilt reach.	Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣibh, ye will reach.
Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣe, he will reach.	Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣiāḍ, -Ṛiḡṣṭō, they will reach.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ṛiḡṣṭiṁ, I would reach.	Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣiṁ, we would reach.
Ṛiḡṣṭō, thou wouldst reach.	Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣibh, ye would reach.
Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣe, he would reach.	Ṛiḡṣṭō ṣiāḍ, they would reach.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḍa Ṛiḡṣṭiṁ, &c. if I would reach, &c. as in the potential Mood.

OF IMPERSONALS.

All Impersonal Verbs have passive terminations, as in the third person singular, in the various Moods and Tenses ; thus :

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ṛiḡṣṭar, let it be reported.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Ṛiḡṣṭar, it is reported.

Past

Past. *lúasáð*, it was reported.

Future. *luaðfari*, it will be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

lúasfarið, it would be reported.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða lúasfarið, if it would be reported.

See Syntax.

OF INTERROGATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

The Interrogatives and Negatives of the various Moods and Tenses are the same in both voices.

The Interrogative of the indicative Mood, present Tense, is *á*, or *an*, and *nað*; and the Negative is *ní*.

In the active Voice, the Interrogative requires the initial letter of the Verb to be eclipsed, if it be a consonant of the influenced class, and before vowels, requires *n* to be prefixed; and the Negative causes aspiration, if the initial be aspirable.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
<i>á</i> , or <i>an mealam?</i> do I deceive?	<i>Ní mealam</i> , I do not deceive.
<i>á</i> , or <i>an gceiliu?</i> dost thou conceal?	<i>Ní ceiliu</i> , thou dost not conceal.
X	<i>á</i> , or

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

Α, or αν mealan γε ? does he deceive ?	Νι mealan γε, he does not deceive.
Ναε mealan ? dost thou not deceive.	Νι mealan, you do not deceive.
Ναε γεειλιν ? does not he conceal ?	Νι εειλιν γε, he does not conceal.

In the passive voice, the Interrogative has no influence on the initial of the Verb, but the Negative causes aspiration.

Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

Α, or αν mealtan me ? am I deceived.	Νι mealtan me, I am not deceived.
Ναε mealtan tu ? art thou deceived.	Νι mealtan tu, you are not deceived.

In the past Tense, indicative Mood, the Interrogative is αν, and ναεαν, or as it is contracted ηαν ; and the Negative is ναν, or νιον. In the active voice, the Interrogative and Negative both cause aspiration, if the initial be aspirable ; but in the passive voice, the initial suffers no change.

Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

Αν mealay ? didst thou deceive ?	Νιν, ναν, or νιον mealay, I did not deceive.
Ναν, or ναεαν mealay ? didst thou not deceive ?	Νιαν mealao me, I was not deceived.
Αν mealadh me ? was I deceived ?	Ναν mealao tu, you were not deceived.
Ναν mealadh me ? was not I deceived ?	

In

In the future indicative, the Interrogatives and Negatives have the same influence on the initial as in the present indicative.

Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

α, or αν mealται; wilt thou deceive?	η mealταδ, I will not deceive.
ηαε mealται; wilt thou not deceive?	η mealται με, I will not be deceived.
α, or αν mealται με; shall I be deceived?	η mealται τυ, you will not be deceived.
ηαε mealται με; shall I not be deceived?	

In the imperative Mood, the prohibitive is ηα, in both voices.

Example.

Ηα meall, do not deceive.

Ηα mealται τυ, be not deceived.

In the potential Mood, the optative sign is ζο; as, ζο mealται, mayest thou deceive; ζο mealται τυ, may thou be deceived.

Ζυη also becomes an optative sign when followed by βυδ, or φα; as,

Ζυη βυδ mealτα βεωηη,—ζυη φα mealτα βεωηη, mayest thou be deceived. Which is the same as ζο ηαβαις mealτα.

The signs of the potential Mood are δα, μα, ζο, and ηυη.

Example.

Example.

Da mealþam, if I would deceive.

Ma mealam, if I deceive.

So mealþað, until I will deceive.

Muþ mealþan, unless you will deceive ; or,
if, &c.



AFFIRMATIVES.

Maþ mealaf, *as* I deceived.

Sup mealaf, *that* I deceived.

So mealan, *that* thou deceivest.

ðo meal, (23.) *that* deceived.

Al meal, (24.) *who* deceived.

OF ADVERBS.

ALL Adjectives become Adverbs by placing the particle *ζο* before them. This particle is but a sign without a meaning, like *ly* in English; as, *μιλῖς*, sweet; *ζο μιλῖς*, sweetly: *ῥάμῃ μιλῖς*, most sweet; *ζο ῥάμῃ μιλῖς*, most sweetly. Thus the positive and superlative. The comparative also becomes adverbial by adding *οε* to it; as, *ἢ περὶ τοῦ ἐν ᾧ*, you are the better for that; *οὐ περὶ τοῦ ἐν ᾧ*, I am not the better for this, &c. &c.

All particles prefixed to Verbs become Adverbs, and are divided into Interrogatives, Affirmatives, Negatives, Prohibitives, Conditionals, and Optatives. Examples of these have been given already, under the head Verbs, pages 163 to 166.

The following are used as Adverbs, though, according to *Crœtal*, they are all compounds.

α βροῦται, in the pre- sence.	α νᾶλ, hither.
α βροῖ, this side.	α μαῦ, out.
α ἑκπῶς, opposite.	α μᾶλ, like.
αἰ ἀγᾶθ, forwards.	α μᾶλ, so, equal.
αἰ παρ, along.	α μαρᾶ, to-morrow.
αἰ περ, throughout.	α μετᾶ, amidst.
αἰ μετ, amongst.	α μετ, without.
αἰ ἑκ, backwards.	α νῆ, yesterday.
	α ἑνῆμαχ, together.
	α νῆμα,

α μαρ, from west.	ἕω, until.
ἀναδύοις παταρ, the day	ἕω αἰνῶ, at least.
after to-morrow.	ἕω ποτ, yet, hereafter.
α νῦν, to-day.	ἵνα, so that.
α νῶς, from below.	ὠκτα, along.
α νύκτ, to-night.	μα, if.
α νορ, from east.	μαρ, (for μα ἵ) if.
α νορ, now.	μαρδον, in union.
α νῦα, from above.	μαρεῶ, why then.
α nun, thither.	μα τα, if so.
α νῦα, seldom.	μιν, often.
α νῦ, again.	Οἷ, for.
α νῦν, last-night.	ορ, (for νῶ ἵ) since.
α ρτί, within.	ορ ἀνδ, publickly.
α ρτεῶ, in.	ορ ἱνῶ, privately.
ἐῶνα, already.	Re ἐῶ, in conjunc-
ἐῶ, (for ἵνα) so that,	tion.
in order.	Σαρ, westwards.
ὀδ ὀῶ, southwards.	ρῶ, down.
ὀδ ἑῶ, northwards.	ρῶ, below.
ὀδ ἑῶ, because.	ρῶ, eastwards.
ὀδ, if.	ρῶ, up.
ὀδον, that is.	ρῶ, above.
πα ρεῶ, successively,	ἐῶν, the day be-
copiously.	fore yesterday.
ρῶ, moreover.	ἐῶ, beyond.
πα ὀῶ, lastly.	ταρῶ, after.
ἑ ἑῶ, although.	ταρῶ, scarcely.
ἑῶ, but, neverthe-	ὠδ ὀῶ, from south.
less.	ὠδ ἑῶ, from north.

The following negative, intensive, and reiterative Particles, are used adverbially in composition.

Negatives,

Negatives, used as *de, dis, mis, in, ir, un, &c.* in English.

Negatives.	Substantives and Adjectives.	Compounds.
am,	gar, convenience.	amgar, inconvenience.
an,	ró, prosperity.	anró, adversity.
ead,	tiom, heavy.	éadtíom, light.
eağ,	ceart, justice.	éağceart, injustice.
do,	comrēac, comprehensible.	doecomrēac, incomprehensible.
di,	meaf, respect.	dimēaf, disrespect.
mi,	řayta, pleased.	mīřayta, displeased.
neam,	buan, durable, permanent.	neambuan, transitory.
eař,	caparō, a friend.	eařcaparō, an enemy.
Intensive.		
an,	teaf, heat.	anteaf, excessive heat.
iom,	řulang, patience.	iomřulang, long-suffering
ur,	řrāma, ugly.	urřrāma, very ugly.

dō is reiterative; as, *bualte*, beaten; *adbualte*, re-beaten. *in* betokens fitness, or propriety; as, *déanta*, done, *indeanta*, should or ought to be done; *maim*, fit to bear arms.

So, *in* compounds, signifies goodness, an aptness or facility in doing; as, *řoblarōa*, well-flavoured; *řoleağta*, fusible; *řořinte*, ductile, pliable, &c.

The poetical rule of *caol ne caol*, *agus leatan ne leatan*, cannot with propriety influence an immutable particle; therefore, in composition, these particles should never vary in their orthography,

graphy, on account of the broad or slender vowel that may happen to follow them in the compound; thus, *immólta*, laudable; *ambpíof*, ignorant; *aimleas*, hurt, should never be written (as they often improperly are) *ionmolta*, *ambpíof*, *aimleas*, &c. Some writers are so much attached to the rule of a "broad with a broad, and a slender with a slender," that they change even the signs of comparison; thus they write *iomíilif*, *aimíilif*, *íaimíilif*, &c. instead of *iomíilif*, *aimíilif*, *íaimíilif*, &c.

Here it will be necessary to take notice of the *General Rule*, *leathan se leathan, agus caol se caol*, *broad with broad, and slender with slender*, prescribed by Grammarians, for the correspondence of vowels, in words of two or more syllables; according to which, if the last vowel in the first syllable of a word be broad, the first vowel in the succeeding syllable must be broad also, and so on to the end of the word. Or if the last vowel in the preceding syllable be slender, the first vowel of the ensuing syllable must be slender also. Thus *leathan* cannot be written *leathen*, or *leathin*, because *a* the last vowel in the first syllable is broad; nor can *míilif*, sweet, be written *míilif*, *mílof*, or *míluif*, because the preceding vowel is slender. This rule was originally adopted by the Bards, for prosaic cadence in Dactyles and Spondees, and chiefly for harmonious similitude of terminations in Rhyme or Metre, as in the following Example from the "Blind Man's Soliloquy."

"Ma D'éag mo macra, fuair ceannas se tréime,
aí nóbóg

"Ní áonaó mífe, beir aí brille, gan madharc ná
dheóig."

Here

Here $\delta\epsilon\omicron\iota\zeta$ cannot be written $\delta\iota\alpha\iota\zeta$, although exactly the same in sense.

From this Poetic privilege proceed the various forms of words of the same signification; as $\mu\epsilon\omicron\rho$, for $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\rho$, a finger; $\beta\epsilon\acute{o}\lambda$, for $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda$, a mouth; $\rho\epsilon\omicron\rho$, for $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\rho$, grass; $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\rho$, for $\delta\epsilon\omicron\rho$, a tear, or drop, &c. &c. &c. But compounds, especially in prose, were never subject to this rule; as is evident from the following: $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\lambda\iota\omicron$, a warrior; $\beta\acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, melodious; $\delta\upsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\upsilon\alpha\delta\eta\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, tinselled; $\gamma\omicron\gamma\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, hypocritical; $\omicron\mu\epsilon\acute{\gamma}\eta\tau\epsilon$, still-born; $\lambda\alpha\gamma\beta\eta\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, feeble, &c. &c. &c.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THERE are but few Prepositions that are not used in composition, and chiefly with Pronouns.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.	Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
ἐν, at.	<i>Abl.</i>	με, with.	<i>Abl.</i>
ἐν, in. ἐν, in.	<i>Abl.</i>	με, with.	<i>Abl.</i>
ἐν, or ἐν, on.	<i>Abl.</i>	πρὸ, before.	<i>Acc.</i>
ἐκ, out of.	<i>Abl.</i>	παρά, besides.	<i>Acc.</i>
εἰς, to, towards.	<i>Dat.</i>	ὑπὲρ, over.	<i>Acc.</i>
ἀπὸ, off, from.	<i>Abl.</i>	διὰ, through.	<i>Acc.</i>
πρὸς, to.	<i>Dat.</i>	ἀπὸ, from.	<i>Abl.</i>
ἐν, between.	<i>Acc.</i>	περί, -um, about.	<i>Acc.</i>
ὑπο, -um, -um, under.	<i>Abl.</i>		

For the method of compounding the above with Pronouns, and the manner of declining them, see Compound Pronouns, p. 82, 83, &c.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
ἐν, in.	<i>Ablative.</i>
εἰς, towards.	<i>Genitive.</i>
διὰ, by.	<i>Accusative.</i>
περί, about.	<i>Ablative.</i>
χωρὶς, without.	<i>Ablative.</i>
πρὸς, to.	<i>Dative.</i>
ὑπο, -um, in.	<i>Ablative.</i>

These

These are not used in composition, except *πα*, when joined with *δια*ξ, after; as, *παθεο*ξ, lastly. *σα* and *ραν* are only contractions for *αν*σα, which when followed by a vowel, takes *η* in its termination.

*τα*ρ, after, is used in composition only, in Participles and Substantives; as, *ταρβα*λ, a tail, from *τα*ρ, after, and *βα*λ, a member.

*Οια*ξ, behind, *ο*ρ^ς*κ*ι^ς*ο*ν, above, *τα*ο^ς*β*η^ς*μ*, about, *τι*μ^ς*ε*ο^ς*ι*ο^ς*ι*λ, around, &c. govern Genitive Cases, and are not compounded with Pronouns, but always expressed by passives, and are deemed Substantives, though having an influence on their subsequent impersonal Nouns.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions are few: Copulative and Disjunctive.

*Α*γ^ς*α*ρ, and,—Copulative and Affirmative.

*Ν*ο, or, nor.—Disjunctive and Negative.

*Α*λ^ς*ε*τ, but.—Disjunctive and Conditional.

*Α*ρ and *ρ*, are only contractions for *α*γ^ς*α*ρ.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

THESE are sudden indications of sorrow, surprise, &c.

բարձօր! alas! compounded of բ՜-բօ-ջօւր, a very sour or bitter cause!

Ոճարց! hapless! compounded of ողջ-արց, out of the ark!

Ոճոնւայր! woe is me! compounded of ու-օն-ւայր, my luckless hour!

բլլելւծհ! halloo! compounded of բլլ-լե-լւծհ, blood by recital! bloody wars!

ւօ, տօ! lack-a-day!

սօհօ! murder!

բաբա! O brave!

աճաճ! hey-dey!

յօ՛ւ յօ՛ւ! cold cold!

perishing! &c.

բաճ! death!

բւծհ! nonsense!

With many other indefinite exclamations, inexplicably significant.

AS the letter *ա* is so generally used, and has such variety of signification and uses, it will be necessary to point them out here, before we enter upon Syntax.

ա is

Ῥ is used as a Substantive in α, a hill, a waggon, &c.

as an Adjective in α, lofty, eminent, &c.

as a possessive pronoun in α ἑαῖν, his, head, &c.

as a relative in αν ἥρα ατα ῖλαν, the man *that* is well, &c.

as a Preposition in α μβροταῖς, in the bosom.

as a Vocative sign in α Ὁθα, O God!

as a variation of the Article in α ἑαῖν α ἄνδρα, the warrior's head.

as a sign of the infinitive Mood in α ἑαῖν
Seamur α ἑαῖν Ἐλῖον, James
went to cut holly.

as an interrogative in α ἑαῖν ἥ αν ἥν?
is he there?

as an affirmative in α ἥαδ, yes.

Ῥ, when a possessive Pronoun is always in the third Person, and if the initial of its following Substantive be a mutable, it loses its natural power in the masculine singular, but retains it in the feminine; as, α ἑαῖν, his head, α ἑαῖν, her head. In the plural it eclipses the initial; as, α ἑαῖν, their heads; and is the same in both Genders.

SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

TH E Article is always determinate, and agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; as, *an fear*, the man; *an fear*, of the man; *na fear*, the men; *an clúas*, the ear; *na clúaise*, of the ear; *na clúasa*, the ears; *na gclúas*, of the ears, &c. The initial changes of Substantives, occasioned by the Article, has been explained, and exemplified, when treating of *Inflected Nouns*, in pages 22, 23, &c. When the Adjective immediately follows the Article, it is subject to the same initial changes as a Noun of the same Declension.

2. When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the *a* is omitted, and the *n* unites with the Particle; as, *o'n tigh*, from the house, not *o an tigh*; *do'n gcairlín*, to the girl, not *do an gcairlín*.

3. When two Substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive Case, the Article is sometimes omitted; as, *Caislean Cille moine do leagad le Cathal O'Rağallaid*, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly; *maite b'pérne*, the chiefs of Brefny. But when the Article is expressed, it is joined to the latter Substantive

Substantive only; as, *ceol na nēn*, the music of the birds; *mac an t-árdaí*, the son of the artist.

Ḡac, or *ḡata*, each, or every, being no Article, but an Adjective, can have no influence on Nouns; for *leabair ḡac fī*, is only one Substantive governed by another; thus, *leabair*, a book, *ḡac fī*, of each or every man, *i. e.* each or every man's book.

N O U N S.

1. THE Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender and Number.]

And here it will be necessary to correct an error, inadvertently fallen into, when treating of Adjectives, pages 57 to 60, where all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive, are made to terminate like the Genitive singular, when in fact it should be said, that Adjectives ending in consonants, and having their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive; as, *na héadaig deargá*, the red clothes; *na cluara mórá*, the large cars; *na cailíní óga*, the young maids; and not *na héadaig deirge*, *na cluara moiré*, *na cailíní óige*, as was there erroneously stated. But Adjectives whose final consonant is preceded by a slender vowel, generally take a slender increase in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive; as, *lám mī*, a soft hand; *na láime mīne*, of the soft hand; *na lámá mīne*, the soft hands.

There

There are several Adjectives, like some Substantives, so irregular in their terminations that they cannot be reduced to any positive standard.

Adjectives ending in vowels never vary their terminations, in Number or Case.

2. The Gender of Adjectives is discovered by their initials. thus, if the Substantive takes *na* in the Genitive, the initial consonant of the Adjective, if mutable, loses its natural power in the Nominative Singular; but retains it in the Genitive; as, *bean macánta*, an honest woman; *na mna macánta*, of the honest woman; and if the Substantive be determinate, the initial of both Substantive and Adjective is mortified in the Nominative, but retains its natural power in the Genitive; as, *an bean macánta*, the honest woman; *na mna macánta*, of the honest woman. If the Substantive be common of two, taking *a* or *an* in the Genitive, the initials of both Substantive and Adjective retain their natural powers in the Nominative, but are mortified in the Genitive; as, *cailin macánta*, an honest maid; *an cailin macánta*, the honest maid; *an éailin macánta*, of the honest maid. The initials of all masculines are influenced in this manner. Adjectives whose initials in the Nominative singular lose their natural power, retain it in the plural; as *bean macánta*, an honest woman; *mna macánta*, honest women. And *vice versa*, if natural in the Nominative singular, it is lost in the plural, when the Substantive consists of no more than one or two syllables; as, *féar calma*, a valiant man; *fíe calma*, valiant men, unless the Adjective begin with *yc*, *yg*, &c. which never change; as, *bean ycéimeac*, a beautiful woman; *mha ycéimeac*, beautiful

beautiful women ; *féar gcéimeac*, a beautiful man ; *féar gcéimeacá*, beautiful men, &c. But if the Substantive be composed of three or more syllables, the initial of the Adjective will be natural, in both Genders and numbers ; as, *caílin macánta*, an honest maid ; *caílinib macánta*, honest maids ; *buacail macánta*, an honest boy ; *buacailib macánta*, honest boys. If the initial be a vowel it admits of no change.

3. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, in the Nominative and Genitive, singular and plural, only ; as, *an féar mor*, the great man ; *an féar morá*, of the great man ; *na féar morá*, the great men ; *na bféar morá*, of the great men. In all the other cases, the Adjective suffers no variation, but terminates like the Nominative ; thus in the Dative plural we must write *do na fearaib morá*, to the great men, and not *do na fearaib moráib*.

4. The Adjective is usually placed after its Substantive, and agrees with it in Gender and Number ; as, *féar boirb*, a cruel man ; *an féar boirb*, of the cruel man ; *an bean éaol*, the slender woman ; *na mbean éaol*, of the slender woman ; *na mbean éaolá*, the slender women ; *na mbean éaolá*, of the slender women. But sometimes the Adjective precedes the Substantive, and is frequently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term ; as *féar-aimh*, old times ; *ogbean*, a young woman. In this case the initial of the Substantive requires aspiration, unless it begin with *d*, *f*, or *t*, preceded by an Adjective, terminating in *n* ; as, *deag mheir*, good people ; *doic éirne*, a bad man ; *féar focail*, an old saying ; *féar éirne*, an old man ; *féar fgeul*, an old story ; *féar troma*, the old Testament.

In poetry the Adjective is sometimes inserted in the middle of its Substantive; thus in O'Dugan:

Rígeigearna na puactan ngarb
 ó Ragallairg na puab gín
 Ní clérítear doib orda
 óf mórthiú Mhaol-mhin-morda.

5. When a Noun Substantive terminating in *o*, *y*, or *u*, or in any of the immutable consonants, is followed by an Adjective, beginning with *o*, *y*, or *u*, the initial of the Adjective suffers no aspiration in any case of the singular; as, *ne na rííl doall*, with his blind eye; *ar a cluar déir*, on his right ear; *ta do bean tinn*, your wife is sick; *ta mo éog tinn*, my foot is dry.

6. When a Substantive is the subject, of which any thing is affirmed, the Adjective generally precedes it; as, *is deas an bean sin*, that woman is handsome; *is laoir an fear sin*, that is a strong man; but the Substantive sometimes precedes the Adjective; as, *is fear laoir e*, he is a strong man.

7. When two Substantives meet, the latter must be in the Genitive Case, and if it be followed by Adjectives, they must be Genitives also; as, *ceán an éailín*, the head of the maid; *lám an fear*, the hand of the man; *ceán an éailín éirín céilibe macánta*, the head of the silent, sensible, honest woman; *lám an fear cúramairg ceánrairg macánta*, the hand of the careful, meek, honest man.

8. When three Substantives follow a Verb active, governing a Dative Case, the first being the subject, is put in the Accusative; the second being general, is put in the Dative; and the third, particular

particular, if not expressed by a Conjunction, is the Nominative; as, *tabair an rrian do an (or don) Oamcaí Seamuí*, give the bridle to the horseman James, i. e. who is James.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. Pronouns have no variation for the distinction of case, except the personals, and these agree with the Noun to which they refer in gender, number, and case; as, *í doená an lá é*, it is a severe day; *í dána an cáilm í*, she is a bold girl; *í boib an mlió é*, he is a fierce soldier; *í maí na daoine iad*, they are good men.

2. If there are more than one or two persons, in the antecedent, or if it be a Noun of multitude, the Pronoun is the third person plural; as, *tamí Seamuí agus Peadaí a baile a nē*, agus *cúao ríad go baile at bñde a mūo*, James and Peter came home yesterday, and *they* went to Athboy to-day; *agas an tán do atim an pabal ím*, do *leanabaí é*, and when the people knew it, *they* followed him. But if the antecedent be of the singular number, the Pronoun is of the third person singular; as, *do iméig Barnabaí an tan ím go Tarsus*, d'iannao Shaul; agus *a na faígaíl do*, *íug íé ím é go hantioé*, then Barnabas went to Tarsus to seek Saul; and on finding *him*, brought him with *him* to Antioch.

3. Possessive Pronouns influence the initials of their subsequent Nouns, which, if mutable, except *í*, will be aspirated in the singular, except the third person, feminine, and have their plurals governed

governed by *serviles*; as, τα μα ῥογ, δο ῥογ, α ῥογ, α κογ, αρ ζκογα, βαρ ζκογα, αγαρ α ζκογα ϣαν पूαρ, my feet, thy feet, his feet, her feet, our feet, your feet, and their feet are cold. When *mo*, *my*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, or ϣ, it drops o, and unites with the Noun; as, m'anam, my soul; m'ĩntĩn, my mind; m'peapĩ, my man. *Θο*, *thy*, before a vowel is changed into h; as, naomĩtapĩ hanam, hallowed be thy Name; and before ϣ it loses the o, joins with the Noun, and eclipses the initial; as, d'peapĩζ, thy anger. When *α*, *his*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, it causes no change in the initial; but *α*, *her*, prefixes h to the Noun; as, α εσαδᾶς, his cloth, α ησαδᾶς, her cloth. The plural possessives prefix η to all Nouns beginning with vowels; as, αρ η'apĩn, our bread; βαρ η'ataĩp, your father; α η'εαδᾶς, their cloth.

4. Possessive Pronouns when connected with office, condition, position, or identity, have a singular peculiarity; thus, bĩd mē mo ϣĩζ, I was a king; bĩd tu do ģĩd, you were sitting; bĩd ϣĩad na ζcoobĩad, they were asleep; if literally translated would be, I was my king; you were your sitting; they were their sleep; but the preposition α, or αν, *in*, is understood, so that the meaning is, I was in my office a king; you were in your sitting position; they were in their sleeping state.

5. The relative Pronouns, when written or expressed, always precede the Verb; as, αν peapĩ α buateap, the man who strikes; but they are often omitted when the Verb begins with a vowel,

or

or a mortified consonant; as, *an te dontrḡear* he who consents; *is é cailpear*, it is he who shall conceal.

The indefinite Pronouns are already treated of, pages 78—80.

OF VERBS.

1. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, *do cail me*, I concealed; *do mealadaḡ*, they deceived.

2. The Verb commonly precedes its nominative; as, *ḡublaḡ na baciḡ*, the lame walk; *ḡlantaḡ na lobaiḡ*, the lepers are cleansed; but it also often follows it; as, *ḡloḡ mac Donnail ḡ Ruairc do maḡbaḡ do Cail o'Raḡallaḡ*, *agaḡ do Concobai mac Cormaic ḡ Maolruana aḡ loḡ aillḡe*. Hugh the son of Donald O'Rourke, was killed by Cahal O'Reilly, and Conor the son of Cormac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. *ḡḡḡḡḡḡ meic Diarmada do maḡbaḡ*, Maurice MacDermott, was slain. *Caillean Cille moipe do leaḡaḡ ie Cail o'Raḡallaḡ*, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cahal O'Reilly.

3. When two or more Nouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the Verb must be singular also; as, *agaḡ do cailaḡ mḡ na cḡdeaḡda ḡuḡ a n'aria*, Sopater o beres; *agaḡ do luḡaḡ Teyalonia, Aristarcuḡ, agaḡ de-
cundaḡ*,

cunbwy, agwyr Gaiwyr o Derbe, agwyr Timoteuw, agwyr do lucd na haryw, Tichicuw agwyr Trophimuw, And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea, and of the people of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of the people of Asia, Tichicus and Trophimus.

Government of Verbs.

1. Nouns beginning with consonants that are of the masculine gender, or that take not *na* in the genitive, if the article be expressed, have their initials natural after all active Verbs; as, *tuw yr an fear*, *an buacail*, *an caillm*, *agwyr an capul lew*, he brought the man, the boy, the maid, and the mare with him; but when the article is not expressed, the accusative initials of Nouns of either gender retain their natural power.

2. All Nouns, if not possessives, beginning with vowels, when determinate, will have *τ* before them in the accusative; as, *noñ yr an tapán*, *an tiarw*, *agwyr an tēawac na meaww*, he divided the bread, the fish, and the raiment among them.

3. Indeterminate accusatives never vary from their Nominatives, unless the Verb be of the infinitive Mood; as, *fuair yr ór agwyr éadad*, *bwad agwyr deoc*, *fan ionad fialmar ym*, he got gold and raiment, meat and drink, in that hospitable place.

4. The infinitive mood and present and past participles govern a genitive case, when the action
relates

refers immediately or particularly to the determinate object ; as, *éúró Seamuí a éanáa a* (or any) *capríl, aḡar a ḡabail an fíí aḡar an cáilín . dubairt re liom, go nób re aḡ ceanáa an capríl éanáa, aḡar íar ḡabail an fíí aḡar an cáilín go dtéigfíó an tíí, James went to buy the mare, and to take the man and the maid ; he told me he was buying the mare already, and that having taken the man and the maid, he would quit the country . But if the object be not determinate, and not immediately referred to, it goes before the Verb, and is like the Nominative ; as, *capríl a éanáa*, to buy a mare ; *féar no bean no cáilín a ḡabail*, to take a man, or woman, or maid . If the object be determinate, and goes before the Verb, it will be the accusative ; as, *an tóí do íántaó*, to covet the gold ; *an tairḡíóo, an féar, aḡar an bean a tabairt leí*, to take the silver, the man, and the woman with him.*

5. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants, after active participles, lose the natural sound of their initials, if expressed by *an* in the genitive case ; but retain it, if expressed by *na* ; as, *aḡ ḡabail an fíí, an cáilín, aḡar an buachaire*, taking the man, the maid, and the boy ; *aḡ fágail na mna*, finding the woman ; *aḡ fágail na tíne*, leaving the country . But, in what is called future Participles, the accusative goes before the Verb ; as, *ar tí an tíí fágail*, about to leave the country.

6. The auxiliaries govern no case. All other Verbs, regular, irregular, and habitual, govern an accusative, dative, or ablative, according to their quality, i. e. Verbs of giving, granting, &c.

&c. will have an accusative of the *thing*, and a dative of the *person*; as, *τύγ* *Δία* *τηγ* *δε* *δόν* *δ* *η* *νε* God gave understanding to man.

7. Verbs passive. and their participles, govern no case, and are generally followed by personal Pronominals, (i. e. personal Pronouns compounded with Prepositions) indicative of the certainty, doubt, &c. of the speaker; as, *meal* *πα* *ι* *λ* *η*, *δ* *η* *η*, *υ* *α* *η*, *χ* *υ* *γ* *α* *η*, &c. he will be deceived by us, for us, from us, to us, &c. *τα* *γ* *ε* *meal* *τα* *λ* *η*, *δ* *η* *η*, &c. he is deceived by us, for us, &c.

8. The active accusative personal Pronoun, becomes the nominative in the passive; as, *meal* *α* *δ* *ε*, he was deceived; *meal* *πα* *ι* *ε*, he will be deceived.

9. The Verb passive never varies from the first person of any tense, and will agree with thousands as well as with one; as, *meal* *α* *δ* *με*, *α* *γ* *α* *γ* *meal* *α* *δ* *να* *μ* *ι* *λ* *τε* *πο* *α* *μ*, I was deceived, and thousands were deceived before me. The Participle is also unchangeable; as, *τα* *μ* *ι* *γ* *ε* *meal* *τα*, *α* *γ* *α* *γ* *ια* *δ* *γ* *α* *η* *meal* *τα* *λ* *ι* *ο* *μ*, I am deceived, and they are deceived with me.

10. Particles have no influence on the past tense, except when a vowel, or *ρ* is its initial; as in that tense every mutable initial will lose its natural sound, with or without the Particle; as, *meal* *α* *γ*, I deceived; *che* *ile* *α* *γ*, I concealed; *δ* *α* *ι* *τ* *η* *Δία* *δ* *η* *η*, God commanded us, for *δ* *ο* *α* *ι* *τ* *η* *Δία* *δ* *η* *η*; *δ* *ρ* *ο* *γ* *α* *ι* *λ* *γ* *ε* *α* *η* *le* *a* *β* *α* *μ*, he opened the book, for *δ* *ο* *ρ* *ο* *γ* *α* *ι* *λ* *γ* *ε* *α* *η* *le* *a* *β* *α* *μ*.

All Verbs depending on a conditional sentence are IMPERSONALS, and have always a conditional sign, or Preposition after them; as, *leigtear sup maib Sampson leoman*, let it be, or it is read, that Sampson slew a lion. *leigtear an an iomad a fuair báir oban*, let it be, or it is read, of many who got a sudden death. *Da luaspaib go maib an éala dub, agas an lon bán*, if it would be reported that the swan was black, and the blackbird white. Sometimes the sentence is inverted, and expressed by *mar*; thus, *maib Sampson leoman, mar leigtear*, Sampson slew a lion, as is read.

12. The place of supines and gerunds is supplied by a word formed of the Preposition *in*, or *ion*, and the passive Participle, which is compulsive, and governs a dative case; as, *is gníomh in-déanta dhet ym*, you must perform that deed, or that deed is to be performed to you; *ionmolda*, to be praised, or laudable, &c.

13. *Eigim* and *feidim* are not Verbs, but verbal Nouns; because the auxiliary *is*, or its past tense contracted always goes before them. *éigim* indicates compulsion or obligation, and is followed by a dative case; as, *is éigim dó*, it is incumbent on him, or he is obliged, or he must. *b'éigim do*, for *buid éigim dó*, he was obliged, &c. *maí éigim do*, for *maí is éigim dó*, if he be obliged, &c. *ma b'éigim do*, for *maí buidh éigim do*, if he were obliged, &c. *éigim* is sometimes a Substantive; as *éigim*, a rape; sometimes an Adjective; as, *dhetne eigim*, a certain person. *feidim* imports power or possibility, and is followed by a dative or ablative case; as, *is feidim dheth*, it is possible for you, or you can; *is feidim leat*, it is possible with

with you, or it is in your power; *b'fēibīr*, for *budh fēibīr dhṛ*, it was possible for you, or you could; *b'fēibīr leat*, or *d'féad tu*, you could, &c.

14. The vowel *e* never becomes a Verb. It has been shewn, page 73, that *e* is he, him, it or thing; hence *cia buail e?* who beat him? is equal to *cia e buail é*, literally *cia*, who, *e*, he, *buail*, beat, *é*, him? the Verb *ir* being understood. *Cféad e deir fe*, literally *cféad*, what, *e*, thing, *deir*, says, *fe*, he? For if *e* were a Verb, so would *i* in the same manner: thus, *cia i buail í*, literally *cia*, who, *i*, she, *buail*, beat, *i*, her? *Cféad í an bean a deir í*, literally *cféad*, what, *í*, she, *an*, the, *bean*, woman, *a*, that, *deir í*, she says? i. e. what woman does she say? the Verb being understood.

This is not confined to the Irish Language alone; the same is found in Greek *τί μοι?* what to me? in Latin, *quid ad me?* what to me? the Verb (is it) being understood in both.

OF ADVERBS.

1. THE influence which the interrogative and negative adverbial particles have on the Verbs to which they are prefixed, has been already explained, p. 163 to 166.

2. *Do* and *a*, signs of the infinitive Mood, aspirate the initials of Verbs beginning with mutable consonants.

3. *Do*

3. *Do* and *no* are frequently prefixed to the past tense of Verbs active, but as they are used *Euphonia gratia*, are not the cause of aspiration in the initial of the Verb, which, in this tense, must be aspirated, whether the particle be prefixed or not; as, *an ceiliſ, didst thou conceal? ceilear, I did conceal.*

PREPOSITIONS.

THE principal Prepositions and the cases which they govern are to be found p. 172 and 173.

De, the contraction of *do e, of it* is sometimes added to comparatives; as, *ſ boictebe, it is the poorer of it; ſ laſgebe, it is the weaker of it; ſ ſilbe an linéadac ſm, that linen is the whiter of it.* When the comparative is expressed in this manner, *'na* or *iona, than,* is always omitted before the Noun.

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. THE *copulative* Conjunction *agar, is* always positive, and is often followed by the *disjunctive* *no*, in forming a conditional sentence; as, *déanaid an leóman agar an túan comorur ne ceile, nioſ lúaité iona tréigſid mo ſuſ no mo tſiſ dſſéar, the lion and the lamb shall cohabit together, sooner than I shall forsake my king or my native country.*

2. The *copulative* *agur, and the disjunctive* *no*, unite the same cases of Nouns; as, *an leoman*
agur

αγυρ αν τῦαν, the lion and the lamb ; φεαρ, no bean, no cailin a gabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid.

3. Ἀγαρ is often contracted into αρ ; as, ἔπιπυαμ, αρ δοῦαρ, αρ αμδεψε ἔεψε ὅαν ἡπάαρ. αρ is again contracted into ρ, as is also the auxiliary ιρ ; the following line exemplifies both :
 υἱ ! μο βρον ῥμε α millead, ῥμε τριαl φα εἰαρετ
 μο ἐρευν εἰομε. In the first, the Verb ιρ is contracted ; and αρ, or αγυρ, in the second.

4. When αρ and ιρ meet, they are contracted into ῥαρ ; as, ῥαρ ιομδα φεαρ τρεαν α δ'εαδ ὅαν αιρε, ἔαν αιρδ.

5. When a vocative case follows ῥ, the vocative sign α is joined to it ; as ῥα Ὀηα ! αν με αν ορηε α βιδ α ἔεμαρ να οίρε τρα.

6. The negative generally precedes the disjunctive, in a sentence, as in the Blind Man's Soliloquy.

Ἦι δοιρ νο ἑαλαμ, νο αιδιδ δο μυαδ μο ἔνε ;
 Ὡλετ βρον ηαc βρεικιμ αν τυλαδ με δεαλαδ αν
 λαε.

INTERJECTION.

NO Interjection but μαρη governs a case ; and it alone claims a dative ; as, ιρ μαρηδ οηετ φεμ, δο λεηρεμιορ μυε με φεαλ.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ENGLISH AND IRISH

	Ancient.	Modern.
Ablative,	Forcannac,	Diobalach.
Accusative,	luosannac,	Seannanach.
Active,	Smannac,	Oibruigte.
Adjective,	feac-on, i. e. claspocal,	aicideach.
Adverb,	fróidéal,	Reimbratár. Iambeapla. Deimngíte.
Affirmative,		Albgioten.
Alphabet,	beiz-lhí-mon,	Almanchoill.
Apthong,		Airtioagal.
Article,		ramluḡas.
Assimulative,		lomduḡas.
Augmentative,		
Auxiliary,	Cobannac,	Almuid.
Barren,		Cár.
Case,	ón-anus,	Caibidil.
Chapter,		
Character,	Alide,	
Comparative,	Cobceme,	lomambas.
Comparison,	Gléine,	lomambas.
Compound,	Ilmam,	
Concord,	Snarcpuc,	Coimreir.
Conditional,	Connasac, ímí- eodac,	
Conjugation,	Sonnem,	Reimugas.
Conjunction,	Comnarḡ,	Coimheangal.
Conjunctive,		Shgiugas.
Consonant,	Compuam,	Consoine.
Contraction,	Cuainneul,	Mod.
Copulative,	leanannac,	
		Dative,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Dative,	Tairgead,	Tabairtach.
Declension,	Soibhear,	Diuchlaonad.
Degree,	Céim,	
Demonstrative.	treoirneadac,	Taircantach.
Deprecative,	leche,	
Derivative,	laimbunúrach.	lagdúgach.
Diminutive,		deugpoirach.
Diphthong,	áol,	
Disjunctive,	Dealairgeach,	
Dissyllable,		daíolladh.
Doubtful,		amrach.
Eclipsis,	Tim-cheo,	Uirbhioḡadh.
Ephthongs,		Eabada.
Feminine,	Slrñ-cear. i. banó	beannmygne.
Figure,		fiogair.
Final,	foirchean,	Oéigionach.
Future,	Rae-dñleach,	fairtime.
Gender,	ḡné-dneacht,	Inygne.
Genitive,	Oeilbeach,	ḡemeamnach.
Gerunds,		Oibrioḡadh.
Government,	Cean-rá,	Riaḡaladh.
Grammar,	ḡnamear,	bnoimíneam.
Habitual,	Comgeach,	fuláirneam.
Imperative,	ḡnatbērach,	leirdeheimniugad.
Impersonal,	Eirceḡiolach,	
Indicative,	Tairgach,	foirniugach.
Infinitive,	laidigeach,	Oeimneach.
Initial,	Tin-chruí,	Tñrach.
Interjection,	Uailbhear,	
Interrogative,	Caid-raídeach,	fiarraigeach.
Iphthong,		im.
Masculine,	Slrñ-ḡal. i. ḡeó	fearmygne.
Monosyllable,		donḡiolladh.
Mood,	Uirde,	Modh.
Negative,	ḡobairneach,	Diultadh.
		Neuter,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Neuter,	βῆρ-ḡné-i-neach- τῖαχ,	ḡéarḡa inḡḡne!
Nominative,	Slḡneach,	áinnneach.
Noun,	Duar,	áinn.
Number,	Qḡpḡchár,	ḡimḡ.
Optative,		Róḡanaç.
Ophongs,		ḡleaḡa.
Participle,	Sḡuḡt-bḡnatar,	
Particle,	aicile-i-codḡroman	
Passive,		ḡuláingḡeach.
Past,	Deapḡb-ḡae,	
Person.	ḡae,	ḡéarḡa.
Person, first,	Ce-ḡae,	Cead-ḡéarḡa.
Person, second,	Tu-ḡae,	Dara ḡéarḡa.
Person, third,	E-ḡae,	Tḡear ḡéarḡa!
Personal,	Com-ḡḡḡach,	ḡéarḡadha.
Plural,	Qḡḡḡach,	iolḡach.
Polysyllable,		iolḡíolladh!
Positive,	Deapḡḡach,	
Possessive,	éadálach,	Sealbarḡeach!
Potential,	ólbeimeach,	Comachtach.
Preposition,	Siudhuar,	Réimbéarḡa.
Present,	ḡḡeacnáḡc,	láḡarḡeach.
Preter,		Deimḡḡḡadh.
Pronoun,	Duar-ḡiolla,	ḡoráinn.
Pronunciation,	áilblar,	
Quality,		Carldheachḡa.
Quantity,		Sḡmeamlachḡ.
Relative,	Cáḡ-chleatḡach,	ḡaolinarḡach.
Separation,		Dealḡḡḡe.
Sign,	ḡoidḡneacht,	Comḡḡḡa.
Similitude,		Corḡḡḡle.
Simple,	ḡarḡḡeach,	
Singular,	ḡeḡach,	Uatḡadh,
		Singularity,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Singularity,		Aonbach.
Substantive,	féad'rlánpocal,	Substánteach.
Superlative:	Saig-cheimeach,	Aipdiomaipbáoh.
Syllable,		Siolladh.
Syntax,	Reachtynaidh,	Compeir.
Tense,	Ráe,	áimyr.
Termination,	poichean,	Deigionach.
Triphthong,	Tráir-ol,	Tréapogriach.
Verb,	Fróhir,	briatari.
Vocative,	Nuaileach,	Saimeach.
Voice,	Fródh,	guc.
Vowel,	Saim-ol,	Gutaoidh.

OF THE OGHAM.

THE ancient Irish made use of a great variety of Ogham Characters, as may be seen in several of our old Manuscripts; but it is likely that the Ogham Críob, or *Branch Ogham*, was most generally used, as several monumental inscriptions have been lately discovered in that character.

The letters are represented by strokes and curves, drawn on both sides, and across a given line. The following old verses, with a translation, describe the manner in which it is formed.

bEITĥ na haonari dom láim ðeĥ,
 LUJS dĥi san eĥleĥ,

FEALRLANN

ƒE2LR2LN'N' tɾɿɿɿ, S2LJL ceatɾnaɾ ʒan
ceap.

2ɿʒaɿ N'UJN' cona cōɿʒeap.

U2LTɿ na haonaɾ dom lāɿm ēlɿ,

2ɿʒaɿ DUJR ɔɿ ʒo ndeɿʒnɿ.

TEJNE' tɾɿɿɿ, ceatɾnaɾ ɔo ēoll,

CEJRT na coɿʒeap nɿ cealam.

MUJN' ƒjaɾɿaɿna mōɾ an moð,

Dɿɿ ɔo ʒɿOORT, tɾɿɿɿ ɔo N'ʒJ2LT2L,

STR2LJɿ na ceatɾnaɾ ʒan ɔoɿʒe,

RUJS na cōɿʒeap comɿoɿʒe,

2LJM na haonaɾ tāɿna anuaɿ,

2ɿʒaɿ ON'N' ɔɿ ʒo ndeaʒēnuaf,

UR tɾɿɿɿ, E2LBɿ2LBɿ ceatɾnaɾ caɿn,

ɿ ɿOʒɿ2LBɿ cōɿʒeap ɔ'ɿeaʒaɿn,

E2LBɿ2LBɿ na cɾɿɿ ɿm an ʒeɾaob.

OJR na buaɿle bɿɿʒ blaʒēaɿn.

UJLE2LN'N' na lɿb dom leaʒ deaɿ,

Maɾ ēɿɿʒ rʒɔaɾ ɿ oɿneaf,

Ceɿɿe ɿleaɿʒ a-N'JN' (25) āɾɔ,

Dom leaʒ deɿ baɿneaf ʒaē bāɾɔ.

2 hoēt 2LMɿ2LRCɿO2L (26) male,

Do leaʒtaɿb clē na cɾaɿbe.

Translation.

FOR mystic lines, in days of yore,
A branch and fescue, the Druids bore;
By which their science, thoughts and art,
Obscurely veiled they could impart,
Behold the formal lines they drew,
Their Ogham Craov exposed to view.

For *b*, *one* stroke at your right hand,
 But changeless *l*, doth *two* command.
 For *p*, place *three*, for *r* mark *four*,
 In forming *n*, add *one* stroke more.
 The aspirate *h*, on left doth claim
One stroke ; but *two* *ð*'s worth proclaim.
τ, with *three* lines we represent,
 And *c* with *four* is e'er content.
Queirt's *q*-like form, announced by *five* ;
One cross branched stroke for *m* contrive.
 For *g*, put *two* ; for *ng* *three*,
 With *rð*, *four* must social be.
R, answers *five* ; for *a*, you'll find
One down-drawn stroke across reclin'd.
 The circling *o*, doth *two* befriend,
U *three* ; but *four* must *e* attend.
 Sharp-sounding *ı*, exceeds them all,
 For *five* arrayed attend its call.
Ca, like *x*, its mansion holds,
Oı, ring-like the *Branch* enfolds.
ı *one* semicircle plain,
 Will on the right its place maintain.
Four cross-drawn strokes the right displays
 To shew the sound *ıa* conveys ;
 And on the left *ao* provides
Eight cross-drawn strokes with equal sides.
 But on the right, you'll always see
One horizontal stroke for *p*.

Note. The *right* is under the branch or line,
 the *left* above it.

I omit the *oğam coll*, and the *oğam compudimne*,
 or *conyome*, as being rarely found in ancient
 manuscripts, and seldom or never used by the
 moderns.

CONTRACTIONS.

CONTRACTIONS.

THE Irish MSS. in general abound with contractions, but the modern ones particularly so. Before the art of Printing was discovered, when books could be multiplied only by the work of the hand, an invention of this kind was always useful, and often necessary, as it served to abridge labour, and save vellum and paper. As these contractions were not subject to any particular rule, every writer invented or adopted as many of them as he chose. Hence arises a great difficulty in reading our old MSS. but more particularly those of a latter date. To assist the learner in reading our old books, a more copious collection of these contractions than has been hitherto published, is exhibited on the following plate, upon a plan ingeniously invented by the author of "A Gaelic Grammar," published in Dublin in the course of the last year.

Irish contractions are divided into three classes, the first is called *Urréadhachas*, superiority, from *Urréadhach*, a lord, or superior. The second is called *Ullrúthas*, ascending, from *Ullrúth*, a ladder. In this class when a vowel is placed over a consonant, it has the additional force of *r*, before or after it; thus, $\overset{a}{\tau}$ instead of being *ar*, is *ra*, or *ra*; and $\overset{o}{\tau}$ instead of being *or*, is *ro*, or *ro*, and so of all others. When *h* is placed over a consonant, it sounds *ha*; thus, $\overset{h}{\tau}$ is *ha*; $\overset{h}{\tau}$ *ra*, &c.

&c. When *s* is placed over a consonant, it stands for *cap*, and *ss* stands for *cap*^s; thus, ^s fear, ^{ss} fear. The third class is called *Éilgeadh*, assisting, from *Éilgeadh*, succour. In this class two or more letters of the same name are united; thus *aa*, *áile*, another; *ee*, *eile*, other; *lll*, *trial*, a design, &c &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1 áile.	24 bán.	47 b ^f ,
2 ára.	25 buó.	48 Céud. 100.
3 árd.	26 bile.	49 Céadna.
4 árc.	27 dáibíó.	50 Caona.
5 ále.	28 b ^h de.	51 Ceapc.
5 adubairt.	29 beart, beirt.	52 Céile.
7 álgaid.	30 bair.	53 Céird.
8 álaó.	31 bhur.	54 Ceardán.
9 árg.	32 ab.	55 Ceann, conn.
10 áirgíol	33 bliadam.	56 Cú dia ta.
11 áire.	34 bárd.	57 Ceart.
12 áird.	35 úre.	58 canaid, <i>ceci-</i>
13 áim.	36 beir.	<i>nit</i> , i. e. he
14 áimail.	37 bal.	composed
15 áh	38 ball.	or sung.
16 ánn.	39 bann, bonn.	59 Ceapc.
17 árdán.	40 brian.	60 Cum.
18 áran.	41 bairc.	61 Clann.
19 ári.	42 beirim.	62 Clóideam.
20 ári	43 beirim.	63 Ceilim.
21 áruir.	44 béaraim.	64 Car ^h neim.
22 árt.	45 bláó.	65 éuairg.
23 bean.	46 lime.	66 Conaire.
		67 Con.

67	Con̄.	102	Deap̄g.	138	pað.
68	Conall.	103	Doim̄an.	139	pup̄taç̄taiḡ-
69	Concol̄gh̄m.	104	Doim̄nall.		eaſ.
70	Concuðap̄.	105	Deiſim̄.	140	plaīteaſ.
71	Cuan.	106	Deīeaſ.	141	b̄p̄rl̄.
72	Cop̄n.	107	Do.	142	p̄neaḡna.
73	Cuaç̄an.	108	Don.	143	p̄ion.
74	Cuop̄tan.	109	Deīp̄de.	144	p̄eaſḡ.
75	Caç̄p̄gh̄m̄on.	110	caip̄de.	145	p̄aiſge.
76	Con̄án.	111	Dīge.	146	aīp̄eað.
77	Cop̄p.	112	Di.	147	plaīteaĩmaĩl̄.
78	Cop̄p.	113	Deīç̄.	148	p̄eaſp̄.
79	ç̄gh̄m̄.	114	Dīap̄m̄ḡð.	149	p̄eaſ.
80	Ceaſt.	115	Eile.	150	p̄eaſan.
81	Cuaīp̄t.	116	Eap̄c.	151	p̄eaſt.
82	Cp̄ioſ.	117	Epe.	152	Ĝan.
83	Cluaſ.	118	Ea.	153	Ĝaç̄.
84	Ceann.	119	Ea.	154	Ĝup̄.
85	Cp̄ioſð.	120	Eip̄m̄m̄.	155	Ĝann̄.
86	cp̄ab̄uð.	121	Eip̄ioñ.	156	Ĝaç̄.
87	cp̄aīteaðt̄.	122	Eip̄iḡ.	157	Ĝað.
88	cp̄uç̄taiḡe.	123	Eip̄m̄.	158	Ĝab̄.
89	ç̄gh̄tīneaç̄.	124	Eop̄p.	159	Ĝap̄b̄.
90	cp̄ioīdeam̄rl̄.	125	Eacc̄p̄iōna.	160	Ĝaīpe.
91	cum̄uſaç̄.	126	Eip̄eĩm̄on.	161	Ĝeīpe.
92	ç̄gh̄ge.	127	For̄.	162	O'p̄aiḡ.
93	ç̄gh̄ḡeũð.	128	p̄eĩm̄.	163	Ç̄peiḡ.
	500.	129	Doib̄.	164	ç̄gh̄ge.
94	Dauid̄. ðile.	130	p̄aīpe.	165	Ç̄peiḡḡ.
95	Deīp̄c.	131	p̄om̄m̄, p̄ion̄m̄.		Ĝap̄ḡ.
96	Dēgh̄e.	132	p̄eaſḡ.	166	Ĝlan̄.
97	Don̄.	133	p̄rl̄.	167	Ĝleañ̄,
98	Don̄m̄.	134	p̄lann̄.		Ĝlomm̄.
99	Dub̄.	135	plaīç̄. p̄leað.	168	Ĝliab̄.
100	Dub̄aīp̄t.	136	p̄eað.	169	Eip̄ge.
101	Deap̄ḡ.	137	p̄uaç̄.	170	Ĝalan̄.
				171	Ĝaīp̄m̄.

171	Ḡaḡm.	206	Ḡoḡ.	240	óac.
172	Ḡeapán.	207	Oḡm.	241	Ḡipionn.
173	éaḡ.	208	Ḡuḡ.	242	óḡta.
174	Ḡaḡla.	209	Ḡaḡt.	243	Oḡḡaḡ.
175	ḡuaḡḡ.	210	Tḡm.	244	ḡeḡ. ḡḡo.
176	Ḡadon. i. e.	211	colaim.	245	ḡáḡt.
177	ḡ.	212	Ḡac.	246	ḡeapla.
178	ḡḡm, in.	213	Ḡaḡt.	247	ḡeacac.
179	Ḡile.	214	Ḡaḡ. muḡ.	248	ḡeaduḡ.
180	ḡaḡan.	215	Ḡaol.	249	ḡḡoinḡaḡ.
181	ḡa.	216	Ḡḡaol.	250	ḡeann.
182	Ḡic.	217	Ḡḡḡḡ.	251	ḡaḡḡḡ.
183	Ḡiḡc.	218	Ḡonn.	252	Hippocrates
184	Ḡiḡḡ.	219	Ḡb.	253	ḡḡ.
185	ḡomḡḡo.	220	Tḡḡm.	254	ḡḡ.
186	ḡ.,	221	Ḡaolmḡḡe.	255	ḡ.
187	ḡaḡaḡ.	222	ḡaolḡaḡlóm.	256	O'ḡ. ḡáḡ.
188	ḡḡ. eadḡ.	223	Ḡaolmḡḡa.	257	Raḡ. Raḡh.
189	caḡ.	224	Ḡad.	258	Ḡa.
190	caḡaḡ. 50.	225	Ḡaḡle.	259	Rḡaḡh.
191	Ḡail.	226	Ḡa.	260	Róime.
192	Tḡal.	227	Ḡac.	261	Rann.
193	ḡán.	228	Ḡḡm.	262	Ráḡ.
194	ḡann. lónn.	229	nn.	263	ḡaḡḡe.
195	Ḡo. na.	230	ḡḡḡe.	264	Tḡaḡ.
196	Ḡoc, some- times ḡe- neacḡ.	231	Ḡeapḡ.	265	ḡlḡ.
197	ḡeabḡ.	232	ḡte.	266	ḡḡ.
198	ḡuacḡaḡ.	233	Ḡeaim. min.	267	Sonn.
199	Ḡile. 1000.	234	Tḡḡeapḡa.	268	Ḡeapc,
200	Ḡaḡcaḡ.	235	Ḡeḡe.	269	Suadh.
201	Ḡaḡḡ.	236	Ḡuaḡ.	270	Sad.
202	Ḡ.	237	Ḡi ḡaḡḡam	271	Ḡlán.
203	ḡḡm.		ḡo. i. e. it	272	Ḡuadh.
204	Ḡna.		is not diffi-	273	Ḡḡe.
205	Ḡac. maḡ.		cult.	274	Samḡl.
		238	Omm.	275	Sleacḡ.
		239	ḡáḡa.	276	Seac.

276 Seac̃.	308 Toineadh.	339 Naoidhce.
277 Sgéul.	309 Umoppa.	340 éad.
278 Dair̃.	310 Seaetmam̃.	341 Eadh.
279 Sm̃.	311 Onfaidh.	342 éadaac̃.
280 Sunt̃. i. e.	312 Agar̃.	343 agar̃ aipoile.
they are.	313 m̃.	344 ceann.
281 Socup̃.	314 Ũr̃. 2̃r̃.	345 Eadrom̃.
282 Ia.	315 Et cetera.	346 cata.
283 Tup̃.	316 cecinit̃, i. e.	347 2̃r̃r̃.
284 Tañ. Ter̃.	éanaidh, he	348 cu.
285 Tpã.	sung, or	349 Id est̃.
286 Te. Teine.	composed.	350 cum̃.
287 Tpãc̃.	317 Diob̃.	351 cupaidh.
288 Teapc̃.	318 De.	352 cuculam̃.
289 Taib̃.	319 Da do.	353 cuconnact̃.
290 Tt̃.	320 Est̃, is̃.	354 Ũ.
291 Tug̃. Tuc̃.	321 Dáñ.	355 2̃lidhe.
292 Tadh̃g̃.	322 Dhopũr̃.	356 fame.
293 Timcioll̃.	323 Dorñ.	357 failte.
294 Tpuag̃.	324 Dapã.	358 cionn pa eite
295 Tamal̃.	325 Triañ.	no cor̃ pa
296 Timcioll̃.	326 b̃r̃rl̃.	éarañ. See
297 Tuata de	327 D'f̃rl̃.	below.
dananñ.	328 N'f̃rl̃.	359 croidhe.
298 Toil̃, tal̃.	329 T'f̃rl̃.	360 conair̃.
299 Item̃.	330 Cpuort̃.	361 Ne ceile.
300 c̃r̃g̃.	331 Tã,	362 de gac̃ ñidh̃.
301 r̃le.	332 dalta.	363 E f̃em̃.
302 Um̃.	333 Tpear̃.	364 fada.
303 Uladh̃.	334 c̃r̃ge	365 Ir̃.
304 r̃lliam̃.	335 Sē.	366 2̃r̃c̃.
305 Uppaim̃.	336 t̃r̃t̃ r̃e.	367 anuñ'yanall̃,
306 r̃r̃ge.	337 boct̃.	to and fro.
307 Uayal̃.	338 Onaol̃.	368 Seyp̃ar̃.

No 358 on the Plate, exhibits a variety of characters, which, like the contractions, were invented for

for the purpose of saving vellum. They are termed *cioñ fa eite*, the Head of the Ridge; or *coi fa càrùn*, the Reaper's Path. They are used in all the old MSS. When a sentence ends without completing the line, one of those characters is inserted; the next sentence begins the following line, and when this line is filled up the remainder of the sentence is carried to the vacant space in the line above, and when that is filled up, if the sentence is not completed it is carried into other new lines until it is finished. The following extract from a very old MS. will exemplify this.

Is iad fangfa don m. Do mac cumail alimhe,
 mife agay ofgar go ngrin, agay Caoilte mac
 nonam. Uo alimhe. Cned an nell dora go a
 fiarfaigmaoid a triup mao ngle, do mac Cumail
 tuais, do muè eiu je haon uair.

To be read thus;

Is iad fa neafa don m,ig,
 do mac crmail alimhe,
 mife agay ofgar go ngrin,
 agay Caoilte mac Nonam.

Fiarfaigmaoid a triup mao ngle,
 do mac Cumail alimhe,
 cned an neul dora go a tuais,
 do muè Eiu je haon uair.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(1.) THE modern Irish call their Alphabet $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{F}$, or more properly $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{F}$, from their four first letters, $\mathfrak{a}$, $\mathfrak{b}$, $\mathfrak{c}$, $\mathfrak{d}$. $\mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{G}$, as being letters of the same organ, are often substituted one for the other, as are also $\mathfrak{d}$ and $\mathfrak{t}$; hence $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{F}$ is written in place of $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{F}$.

(2.) Forchern wrote his $\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{t}$ na $\mathfrak{n}'\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{f}$, or *Primer of the Learned*, in the reign of Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, who was cotemporary with Jesus Christ. It was afterwards revised and illustrated by $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{h}$ na $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}$, *Cinnfaoladh the learned*, in the days of Hugh the son of Ainmerach, who commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 558,

(3.) The letter $\mathfrak{p}$ was not known in the Irish language until after the introduction of christianity, and with it the Latin language. In several of our MSS. $\mathfrak{b}$ and $\mathfrak{p}$ are frequently commuted one for the other; thus $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{g}$, *a husk or shell*; $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}$, *the old law*; $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{t}$, *a worm*, are considered as correctly written $\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{g}$, $\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}$, $\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{t}$.

(4.) According to the $\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{t}$, the Irish alphabet was originally called $\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{-l}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{c}$, from the two first letters with which it began; and each of the letters was called after one of the masters who assisted in compiling it. In the book of Leacan, the alphabet is called $\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{-l}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{-m}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{n}$, and each letter borrows its appellation from some tree.

C c

(5.) See

(5.) See Note 1.

(6.) There is no certain standard for the pronunciation of *b*, when connected with a broad vowel; the inhabitants of every county, nay, I may say every parish, varying in their mode of pronouncing it.

(7) and (8.) *g* is sometimes written for *ö*, in the middle and end of words, and as they have nearly the same sound, the commutation is allowable when it makes no radical alteration in the word; thus *laöb*, a calf, *fiabaiße*, a huntsman, may be written *laog*, or *fiaghe*; but I think *naoigim*, an infant, should never be written *naoim*, as it often is, because *naoigim* is compounded of *nae*, a man, and *gem*, offspring.

(9.) Diphthongs having their first vowel long are generally pronounced as two syllables; thus, *táim*, *fúar*, *ḡrian*, *fēuc*, are faintly pronounced as if written *τá-m*, *fū-ar*, *ḡrí-an*, *fē-uc*.

(10.) In some parts of Ireland, *n* following *g* is vulgarly pronounced as *μ*; thus, *ḡníom*, an action, *ḡníur*, the countenance, are pronounced *ḡníom*, *ḡníur*; but with those people who speak the language correctly the *n* always retains its own sound.

(11.) In the dative and ablative cases, when the article follows a Preposition ending in a vowel, the *a* is commonly cut off, and the Preposition unites with the *n*; as *do'n*, for *do an*, *to the*; *o'n*, for *uaö an*, or *o an*, *from the*. *Öan* and *don* are sometimes erroneously written for *de'n* or

de

de an, from the, or of the; as ðan or ðon cceaṇ, from or of the head. The Article has no vocative case.

(12.) As these examples are declined with the article, it is evident that no vocative case could, with propriety, be given. In Nouns of the masculine gender the vocative terminates like the genitive, except such as take a broad increase in the genitive; but feminine Nouns terminate their vocative like the nominative. Nouns beginning with vowels suffer no initial change in the vocative; but Nouns beginning with mutable consonants suffer aspiration. The Interjections *a* and *o* are signs of the vocative case.

(13.) Many of our writers give an increase to the dative plural of Nouns, and make them terminate in a vowel whether the nominative plural took an increase or not, and whether the Nouns consisted of one or many syllables; thus *na corp*, the bodies; *ðona corpa*, to the bodies; *na hmye*, the islands; *ðona hmye*, to the islands.

(14.) The particle *mo*, though generally used as a sign of the superlative degree, is only a mark of eminence in the quality of any thing. The comparative degree requires an increase in the termination of the adjective; but the superlative terminates like the positive, and if the initial be a mutable consonant it requires aspiration.

(15.) (16.) (17.) M^cGrath's History of the Wars of Thomond, abounds with these compound Adjectives; but they are seldom used except in poetry or poetic style.

(18.) This

(18.) This rule though generally true, is not without exceptions. The Preposition $\tau\mu$, *through*, compounded with the personal Pronoun, makes the third person singular masculine gender $\tau\mu\delta$; and $\upsilon\alpha$, *from*, when compounded, makes the third person singular masculine gender $\upsilon\alpha\delta$.

(19.) $\delta\iota\omicron\mu$ in the present tense, $\delta\iota\omicron\gamma$ in the past tense, and $\beta\epsilon\iota\gamma$ in the future tense, are often used for $\beta\iota\omicron\mu$, &c. but no Verb in any tense or person should end in $\omicron\mu$, or $\omicron\gamma$, except in the imperative mood, second person plural.

(20.) In some of the modern MSS. and in conversation the τ is frequently omitted in the future tense, as $\mu\alpha\epsilon\alpha$ $\gamma\epsilon$, *he will go*, for $\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\alpha\delta$ $\gamma\epsilon$, &c.

(21.) In all the following Verbs the distinction of the *ancient* from the *modern* mode is discontinued; but I have given two modes of conjugating each person, the second of which is to be considered the more regular.

(22.) There are several Verbs of two or more syllables, which are irregular in their future tenses; and are formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong of the imperative into $\epsilon\omicron$, and adding $\alpha\delta$ to the termination; as $\mu\eta\gamma$, *tell*, $\mu\eta\omicron\gamma\alpha\delta$, *I will tell*; $\epsilon\mu\gamma$, *arise*, $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omicron\alpha\delta$, *I will arise*; $\kappa\omicron\delta\alpha\iota$, *sleep*, $\kappa\omicron\delta\epsilon\omicron\lambda\alpha\delta$, or $\kappa\omicron\delta\epsilon\omicron\lambda\tau\alpha\delta$, *I will sleep*, &c.

(23.) (24.) $\omicron\omicron$ and α are also used as signs of the infinitive mood.

(25.) $\iota\epsilon\iota\eta$,

(25.) *Im*, the name here given to the character which represents the diphthong *ia*, is, by the modern grammarians, used as the general name for all the Diphthongs and triphthongs, beginning with the letter *i*; and *amapcoll*, though here confined to the diphthong *ao*, is the general name for all the diphthongs and triphthongs beginning with the letter *a*, as may be seen by the following old verse:

Cετρε hαmαpεηll μom̃tαμ aη,
 Cηg eabαōa φογ go coit̃ceaη,
 Cηg Ip̃ine m̃ηη αμ m̃ηη;
 Τι hηlleaηa; oμ na h'aonαμ.

(26.) “This was a musical instrument, made of the shank bones of a deer, in a square form, with eight reeds, &c. which was the last played at entertainments or assemblies, to indicate the time of dispersing or going to rest. On it was also played the *am̃pauōceol*, or farewell dirge, on the graves of druids, chieftains, and bards.”

Explanation of the Names of the Irish Letters.

be ʒʒ-ʒʒ-ʒʒ-ʒʒ, ALPHABET. (1)

ANCIENT NAMES.

Initials.	Names.	Compounded of	Remarks.
b	beiz, beech.	bae, good, and eö, shelter.	i. e. Shady.
l	lʒʒ, quicken, or quickbeam.	lʒö, a branch, and aʒ, willing.	Of which gads were made:
n	non, ash.	Naol, a vessel, and on, bind.	Hoop for binding vessels.
f	feaʒʒ, alder.	fe, a bough, and áʒ-aʒ, fruitless.	Barren. (2)
s	soil, ozier.	So, easy, and on, to educate, rear.	Produced by any soil.
h	huaö, hawthorn.	Uaö, ancient, solitary.	Durable.
ö	öan, oak.	Öia, God, and aʒ, for áöaʒ, worship.	

т	тine, furze.	тн, consume, melt.	Used as faggots for consuming bodies, and melting solids.
С	coll, hazle.	Col, food, support.	Hence colan, from col, food, and an, appetite.
А	ceиcт.и.рceo, apple-tree.	Coт, fruit, and acт, chief.	
Q	eumтн, vine.	Co, tree, and мтн, juice.	
Б	зocт, ivy.	Зoc, grasp, cling, and ocт, ascend.	
НЗ,	анзгат, reed.	Зн, water, and зат, spear, dart.	
П	peицбoc, dwarf-elder.	Пec, pith, and бoc, soft.	
З	peгцнac, sloe tree.	Сз, bloom, and цнac, early, soon.	Earliest in bloom.
П	пнр, bore-tree, elder.	Рuc, cast, and ер, back again.	Vomit. (3)
А	aulm, palm-tree.	Зл, arms, and eum, good, valiant.	
Е	edocac, aspen.	Е, pitiful, and acbac, timid.	
1	ideac, yew, .a.co.	Ice, nature, and eac, constant.	Evergreen.
О	on, broom.	On, or onz, anguish.	Sorrow. (4)
U	тн, heath.	1, low, shout, and нн, cypress.	Bladder, or hether.

Beic-лнр-нн

beith-luis-níon, ALPHABET.

MODERN NAMES.

Names.	Compounded of
beith,	the same as the ancient.
Caoréan,	caor, berry, and éan, thick.
Famféog,	} the same as the ancient.
Fearnóg,	
Saileóg,	
Sceach,	sciaach, armed, thorny.
Órín,	the same as the ancient.
Alúin,	alú, sharp, and éin, fire.
Coll,	the same as the ancient.
Albal,	aba, sweet, and al, nourishment.
Fíneamhín,	fíon, wine, éo, tree, and mhín, juice. (5)
Éofameán,	Éo, tree, and fameán, circle, gnaw.
Gílgaí,	gíl, water, and gaí, spear.
Múlbghair,	múlb, bunch, and ghair, head,
Doimhdeán,	doim, dark, and deán, colour.
Tíomán,	tíom, heavy, and man, seed, food.
Dailm, ríngiur,	giur, or ciutgar, is the fir tree. (6)
Craán-crotaí,	craán, tree, and crotaí, tremulous.
Iubair, or eobair, éo, tree, shaft, and baíar, slaughter. (7)	
Seairbhom,	seairb, bitter, and bom, bush, brake,
Fíodhréach,	fíodh, wood, and réach, blackish. (8)

Explication of Double Vowels.

Names.	Compounded of
(9) ea, eadairg, chestnut.	eab, lime, and airg, fire.
(10) oi, oir, nettle-tree.	oir, sound, melody.
(11) ri, rílean, holly.	ríle, all, and leán, mantle.
(12) ia, iabchom, dogberry tree.	ib, potion, and com, a dog.
(13) ao, amrachol, witch-hazle.	amra, vision, and col, hazle.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(1) Callam, in his remarks on the alphabet, quotes the *ḡmṡcubay*, i. e. nature of trees; a book written by *Doḡ muad meic Maḡm*, of Kerry; beginning thus: *ḡmṡcubay muḡe nuadblaḡdh, ḡlḡn-ḡead ḡ'ḡḡaḡb na ṡṡolḡaḡḡ, &c.* "For which," says Callam, "he is principally indebted to the writings of *Maḡoḡlioḡa ḡ'Sḡḡ*, commonly called *Pile Muḡman*, or *Munster Philosopher*, who died about the beginning of the 12th century."

(2) "There were rods or small branches of *ḡeapm* stuck round the graves of the unmarried youth, and of the married who had no issue, with this distinction, that the bark was taken off for the unmarried." Callam.

(3) "Used as an emetic and purge; hence generally planted near houses. Also called *muṡḡḡáḡ*, or village tree." Callam.

(4) "Women whose husbands fell in battle wore oḡ the first month of their widowhood. It was also used as a remedy for the stone or gravel" Callam.

(5) "*ḡḡion*, &c. to distinguish it from the virgin vine, which bears no grape." Callam.

(6) It is so called from *cuṡ*, head or top, and *ḡáḡ*, growth, being remarkable for the growth of its top shoots or stems.

(7) "Of this tree were made bows, arrows, &c. for war and hunting. Hence *apṡoḡ*, from *áḡ*, destruction, and *coḡ*, cast, shot. Also, *apḡ*,
D d a deer,

a deer, and corn, by some called γῆρυτον, &c." Callam.

(8) fíodhréac, contracted fréac, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Mo nuair gac rígal.—Go flaínpúadh ríalta bhfíodhréach iarrírlt ríleibe, &c."

The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
On dark-brown *heathy* mountain sides were slain.

Ossian's Gleo na laoc.

(9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Crom.

(10) Of this oim-neandaidh were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence oimgan, an organ.

(11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name cŕlleán maol.

(12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chase, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of cáora con.

(13) The berries of this tree were used as an antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	
15	25	for a pōīr, read ar dīr.
20	3	for a hēadīān, read a hēadām.
20	4	for eadīān, read éadām.
22	19	for ān, read nā.
23	2	for ið, read ið.
24	2	for <i>retains natural</i> , read <i>retains its natural</i> .
24	5	for ƿrl, read ƿrl̃.
24	31	dele nā.
25	4	for nā, read an.
25	8	for uadnā, read uadō nā.
36	1	lengthways, for <i>and</i> , read <i>an</i> .
43	23	for ðan, read ðon.
45	10	for <i>Mac.</i> read <i>Masc.</i>
55	21	for <i>of thy</i> , read <i>of his</i> .
57	20	for ðeīƿg, read ðeāƿgā.
58	2, 4, and 7,	for ðeīƿg, read ðeāƿgā.
58	12, 16, 18, and 22,	for moīre, read mōīrā.
58	25	for óige, read ógā.
59	4, 6, and 9,	for óige, read ógā.
61	13	for <i>Adverbs</i> , read <i>Prepositions</i> .
64	3	for <i>largerst</i> , read <i>largest</i> .
75	last but one,	for teāmcoll, read teāmpoll.
76	10	for noca, read noča.
81	18	for <i>the vowel</i> , read <i>a vowel</i> .
91	3	for tu read tā.
100	22	for gceīlƿm, read gceīlƿd.
100	23	for meālƿam, read meālƿad.
110	3	of the note, for meālƿ, read meālƿ.
110	4	of do. for meālāmƿ, read meā.āmƿ.
124	6	for <i>we are</i> , read <i>we were</i> .
128	5	from bottom, for ðēānuā, read ðēāntā.
140	20	from top, for tāmgeāƿ, read tāmƿg.

Page.	Line.	
144	17	for ἐῖς τοῦ, read ἐῖς τοῦ.
144	19	for ἐῖς τοῦ, read ἐῖς τοῦ.
144	24	for ἐῖς τοῦ, read ἐῖς τοῦ.
145	4	for ἐῖς τοῦ, read ἐῖς τοῦ.
146	7	for ἐῖς τοῦ, read ἐῖς τοῦ.
146	10	for ἐῖς τοῦ, read ἐῖς τοῦ,
149	7	for δεῖν, <i>I say</i> , read δεῖν, <i>I give</i> .
151	10	for <i>if he gives</i> , read <i>if he would give</i> .
153	19	for βέβαιον γι, read βέβαιον γι.
160	14	for γι, read γι.
181	19	for αὐτῶν, read αὐτῶν.
194		last but one, for τοῦ δὲ, read ἀλλὰ τοῦ δὲ.

